

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LIV.]

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BIRTHS.

On the 31st October, at Taunton, England, the wife of the Rev. E. W. Burt, M.A., of the English Baptist Mission, Shantung, of a daughter.

On the 11th November, at 6, Minghong Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of R. Y. ANDERSON, of a daughter.

On the 11th November, at No. 8, Sophia Road, Singapore, the wife of T. D. CANNING, of a daughter.

On the 17th November, at 24, Belilios Terrace, the wife of P. H. ROLFE, of a daughter.

On the 20th November, at Meirion, The Peak, the wife of E. JONES HUGHES, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th November, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, ROBERT CHURCH PETERBRIDGE, of Jelebu, Negri Sembilan, youngest son of the late CHARLES GIBBS PETERBRIDGE, to WILHELMINA, eldest daughter of HENRY WINCKLER, of Forest Hill, London.

On the 14th November, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., ROBERT THOMAS BOOTH, Wesleyan Mission, Hankow, to ANNIE EDITH PEBBOTT, Dublin.

On the 17th November, at the Church of Santo Domingo, Manila, ESPERANZA DE LA VALLE, to CHARLES M. E. PEREIRA.

On the 19th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, FRANCIS MAITLAND, of the Firm of Linstead & Davis, to ALICE FRASER SMITH, youngest daughter of the late Captain STOPANI.

DEATHS.

On the 8th November, at Foochow, MAY, the wife of CHARLES SKERRETT-ROGERS.

On the 14th November, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, at 6.15 p.m., CHARLES BROWN, aged 64 years.

Suddenly, D. B. ADAMSON, Marine Engineer aged 60 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEAUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The French mail of the 18th October arrived, per M. M. steamer *Ville de la Ciotat*, on the 18th November (31 days); and the American mail of the 12th October arrived, per T.K.K. steamer *America Maru*, on the 20th November (39 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Alien Immigration Restriction Bill in Australia has passed its second reading without a division taking place.

A notification by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton, dated the 14th inst., respecting the new Tariff, will be found on p. 418.

The new American Settlement at Tientsin, it is stated, will be somewhere above the Japanese Settlement, between the latter and the Iron Bridge.

The French Minister of Finance has denied the contention of the Secretary of the China Committee that the Government has agreed that no indemnity shall be paid to missions for losses incurred in China. M. Waldeck Rousseau supports the former.

A Tokyo despatch states that General Baron Kodama, Minister of War, and Governor-General of Formosa, has sent in his resignation of the former position, being anxious to devote himself exclusively to the development of the resources of the southern island.

The Japanese Government is reported to have telegraphed instructions to the Imperial Envoy at Peking to express condolence to the Chinese Government on the death of Li Hung-chang. Mr. Komura, Foreign Minister, despatched a similar message to the family of Li Hung-chang.

The Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce contemplates making a thorough investigation into the principal merchandise to be imported into China, as it is expected that on account of the new Customs tariff the 5 per cent. specific duty may greatly affect goods shipped from Japan to China.

It is alleged, telegraphed our London correspondent on the 19th inst., that official information has been received from Peking to the effect that Prince Ching has left Kaifengfu with instructions to conclude the Manchurian treaty. It is uncertain whether Russia's terms have been completely accepted.

We were informed from a reliable source on the 18th inst.—though we were unable to obtain any official confirmation of the news—that H.E. Tao Mu, Viceroy of the Kwang provinces, was dead. It subsequently appeared that he was not dead, though he is known to have been seriously ill during the past few weeks. Our Canton correspondent's letter refers to his indisposition.

In connection with the alleged violation by Siamese of the Indo-Chinese boundary, reported by our Tonkin correspondent, a Bangkok paper says:—A Siamese Mission has just been despatched to the French frontier. We are not aware, however, that it is in connection with the above reported incident. It includes, we hear, the Palat Krom of the Survey Department, and it is said that the survey of the Nan boundary is in contemplation.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister at Peking, arrived at Shanghai on the 15th inst. from the South by the *Peru*. H.E. was received by Mr. Polham Warren, C.M.G., Consul-General, Chief Justice Wilkinson, the Commander and Officers of the British garrison and the personnel of the British Consulate. The guard of honour was furnished by the Baluchis and the landing was lined by the Royal Horse Artillery. Sir Ernest Satow was to return to Nanking on the *Britomart*, and thence proceed to Taku on the *Tulbot*.

It was reported in Shanghai mandarin circles last week to the effect that the Empress Dowager is quite favourable to the memorial of the Grand Secretary Wang Wenshao, the newly appointed Plenipotentiary, asking for the appointment of H.E. Sheng to be Assistant Plenipotentiary at Peking to help him and that it is quite likely that a special edict will soon be sent from Kaifeng making the appointment and commanding H.E. Sheng to start for Peking within a specified period of his receipt of the edict in question.

A Kaifeng despatch to Shanghai, dated the 16th inst., states that on the day before Prince Ching had a very long audience of the Empress Dowager, who made detailed enquiries as to the general conduct of foreigners towards Chinese in Peking. At the conclusion of the audience Prince Ching strongly urged the Empress Dowager to issue a special edict announcing the date of the Court's departure from Kaifeng for Peking. Her Majesty is alleged to have nodded pleasantly when Prince Ching made the request, hence it is thought that the Court may start for Peking by the middle of December.

It was announced a few days ago, says the *Japan Mail*, that an arrangement had been effected between China and Japan for a special Japanese settlement at Chungking. This is not a new question. A grant of land for a settlement at that place formed part of the agreement concluded between China and Japan after the war of 1894-5, but the actual convention relating to the settlement and the selection of a site were not concluded until the 24th of September. The convention consists of twenty-two articles. The duties of policing and municipally governing the settlement and of repairing the roads devolve upon the Japanese, but the purchase of the land from its present owners is to be effected by Chinese officials, who will rent it in perpetuity to the Japanese. As to the removal of graves and houses, the Chinese authorities engage to employ their best offices, the Japanese Consul paying the expense of removal after consultation with the Chinese officials. Should it be found impossible or inexpedient to move any burial ground, it will be fenced in and left intact. There are the usual articles about extra-territorial jurisdiction, and in cases where Japanese subjects are the complainants judgment shall be delivered by a mixed court after the Shanghai type.

GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, AND RUSSIA.

(Daily Press, 21st November.)

Curiously enough, public opinion in England has been so misrepresented that a supposed offence has been given to Germany. We are sorry that any feeling of soreness should occur to mar the first symptoms of approachment that have occurred between the two nations, yet in the general advantage of both, the immediate cause of the feeling of soreness is one that we are pleased to see, as an indication that Germany has at last begun to appreciate how close should be the ties that bind her to England in a settled policy. Towards the latter part of 1853, when the ambitious projects of NICHOLAS I., Tsar of Russia, became a menace to Europe, the English Government approached that of FREDERICK-WILLIAM, the then King of Prussia, as well as that of the Emperor of Austria, then head of the German Confederation. Personally the Emperor of Austria was not indisposed to join in restraining the ambitious projects of Russia, already becoming a danger to Europe generally, from taking head. The Tsar was contemplating the occupation of the entire of European Turkey, and taking possession of Constantinople, with the object of making it the capital of a new Russia which was to revive the glories of the Roman Empire. Already NICHOLAS saw in fancy himself the unquestioned autocrat of Europe, and the German Princes, sitting on thrones indeed, but merely as the viceregents of Russia, who from her capital on the Bosphorus was to dominate the two seas of the Mediterranean and the Baltic, and rule unquestioned over the entirety of Asia. England, whose possessions in India would have been very seriously compromised by the fulfilment of the Tsar's design, was the first to awake to the gravity of the situation and in conjunction with the Emperor NAPOLEON III determined to make it a struggle to the bitter end. The position of the affair was shown to Prussia, already the most influential, though not the nominally leading state of Germany. Germany was then divided into a number of perfectly independent princedoms, under a loose confederation, so loose in fact as to be altogether without binding force on the individual members; but Prussia was already laying the foundations for that fuller Bund which did not come into actual existence for nearly thirty years. Under the circumstances it was the natural expectation of England that Prussia would take some decisive part in checking encroachments of which, in accordance with all human precedent, she would herself, if successful, fall the first victim. Austria, so far as she could with the undeclared force of Prussia in her rear, threw in her part with the two allied nations of the west, and undertook to occupy the states then known as the Principalities—a position of importance in the struggle; but Prussia with the more northern of the German states took up an attitude of perfect indifference, where she did not rather show decided leanings towards the Russian side. The result was the war in the Crimea, which resulted, after the exhaustion of Russia, in the signature of a treaty wherein Russia gave certain guarantees for her future conduct. Looking back at that treaty after the lapse of more than half a century, it is plain to an intelligent observer that had Prussia thrown in her lot more decisively with the western Powers she would have been able to dictate terms far more advantageous to herself than those that actually accrued to her after the Peace of Paris. Sentimental ties, surviving from

the time of the "Holy Alliance" as a fact, bound together the sovereigns of Prussia, and her big neighbour Russia; so much so that in the middle of her contest with France, when every political consideration pointed to her desiring close friendship with England, under her Iron Chancellor Prince BISMARCK, Prussia showed a dislike almost brutal to any association with Great Britain. Nor were matters altogether righted when the unity of Germany under the Kaiser became a settled thing, and all cause for aloofness might be fairly considered as past for ever. The struggle for commercial supremacy that followed, according to English principles did not necessitate any political issues; it was a struggle so far apart from the issues of peace and war, that winner and loser in the contest both had their reward, and it remained for Germany to take it out of the category of peaceful contests and convert it to a political basis of international ill feeling. More especially has this been the case in China; here the interests of the two countries are so similar that a practical agreement on a common basis afforded little practical difficulty. Both were desirous of commercial success, while in matters purely political there was little divergence. It was the interest of both that trade should be as far as possible unhampered, while neither was particularly desirous of merely territorial conquest, which would have created responsibilities out of all proportion to the advantages to be attained. The German Government was here distinctly in advance of German public opinion. We have from time to time made comments on the manner in which on the spot the views of the Government were being carried out, but in the policy of the Government we were on the whole able to coincide. Unfortunately the same could not be said of the policy, or want of policy, that other European nations, and more notoriously France and Russia, were pursuing. A mere lust for territory, independent of the uses to which that territory could be profitably put, was there the predominant factor, but, though the German Government did in the main show itself conscious of the unprofitable nature of such a policy the German people at large have not risen to its comprehension, and have been urging on their own Government a course which, if carried to its natural conclusion, would entail methods of a very similar nature. In this conflict of opinion it has appeared to the majority of Englishmen that Germany has not been sufficiently earnest in her opposition to the advances of Russia. Both Germany and England have rightly stood shoulder to shoulder in pressing on China a removal of those antiquated obstacles to the extension of trade, which were destroying the very vitals of the empire, but injurious as is Chinese exclusiveness, that of Russia, conceived in a spirit of narrow-minded selfishness far transcending the other, is a matter of far more serious importance. England has, she complains, been left alone to act as a buffer against this new policy of exclusion; while Germany, quite ready to take advantage of the results, has persistently refused to take her share in the burdens. It is in fact a repetition of the policy of the German states in the affair of the attempted conquest of Turkey fifty-five years ago. That now and then the people of England, left entirely without even sympathy in these efforts for the common good of all, should ask themselves, *Cui bono?* is but natural and certainly is no ground for complaint. We may in turn ask the German people, Is England the only one of the great Powers to whom the keeping open of the markets

of the Far East is a thing of moment? We have unhesitatingly adopted in its fullness a policy that compels us to throw open to the world the benefits of such a course; and we do not desire to draw back from that policy. Neither do we parade that policy as a thing to entitle us to the unrestricted admiration of the world. We have accepted it with our eyes open, and because it seemed to be in the long run the most advantageous for ourselves, and we have shown our belief in it by not making it, in the modern language of diplomacy, a thing of "reciprocity" to be set off against some other good thing to be conceded to us by others. Seeing, however, that in many cases others reap at least as great benefits as ourselves from this policy of ours, we feel justified in asking that our objects should at least not be misrepresented. Looking at the situation at the moment the present position of Europe is a thing of far greater immediate importance to Germany than ourselves. With a second NICHOLAS as her nominal head Russia has returned to that policy of universal grab that made her in the second quarter of the past century a menace to the peace of the world. Universal dominion is the idea as prominent in the reign of the second NICHOLAS, as ever it was in that of his great grandfather—a NICHOLAS like himself. It is true, fortunately for humanity, that there have ever been forces at work preventing the accomplishment of such an aspiration—NEBUCHADNEZZAR, CYRUS, ALEXANDER, JULIUS CÆSAR, and in more modern times, a GENGHIS KHAN, or a NAPOLEON, have all conceived such a dream, and mankind in each case has had to pay heavily for its dissipation. Nor has civilisation herself escaped scot-free. In each instance the worst sufferers have been those who left to their neighbours the task of stemming the stream that they should themselves have taken measures to oppose. Russia herself implored aid against the advances of the Mongol hordes, selfishly refused to aid in the work, thinking her own frontiers were strong enough, but the forces of treachery did what arms might have been unable to accomplish, and Russia paid the penalty in two centuries of misery. Germany once before owed it to the western Powers that she had not to engage in a mortal struggle against her eastern neighbour. It is hardly the time for her now to throw reflections on England, who has twice come to her aid when her very existence was at stake.

THE CLEANSING OF HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 22nd November.)

Next Monday will see the commencement of cleansing and disinfecting operations in this City with a view to checking the attacks of plague, now apparently an annual visitor in Hongkong. On the 26th September last the Legislative Council approved certain additional bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board under Section 13 of the Public Health Ordinance, No. 13 of 1901, and under these new bye-laws the operations will be carried out. Their object, as Dr. ATKINSON pointed out on Thursday, is to remove everything, as far as possible, which will conduce to the growth of the plague bacillus. The task of cleansing the whole City is a very difficult one—Dr. ATKINSON calls it almost superhuman—but it must none the less be undertaken for the future welfare of this Colony. The two main obstacles are the need of competent European supervisors and the objection of the Chinese. With regard to the first point, the President told the Sanitary Board that the desired assistance was not forthcoming

from the naval, military, or police authorities, for various reasons. These are not hard to imagine, for all three branches have their own work to attend to, which only great emergencies warrant their postponing to outside labours. Nevertheless it is unfortunate that no aid can be secured from them. Dr. ATKINSON, however, spoke hopefully of being able to appoint the necessary men in a few days and of two or three being already heard of. It is earnestly to be entrusted that sufficient inducements will be held out to secure the right men in sufficient numbers, for on them rests nearly the whole responsibility for the work being done in a manner which will make it of real use to the Colony. Complaints were many during the past epidemic of the futility of some of the cleansing operations, and it is plain that a half-hearted conduct of these, while it tends to irritate the native population almost as much, fails to achieve the object in view. We are about to make a new experiment for Hongkong, and it is urgent that every chance of success shall be afforded to it.

The second difficulty is the opposition of the Chinese to the work of disinfecting and cleansing, an opposition which was abundantly manifested during the similar operations carried on against the period of epidemic. At the opening of the new Tung Wa Hospital on Monday afternoon, H.E. the Governor made an appeal to the Chinese community which we hope will not fall on deaf ears. He asked the Chinese to think over the matter, convinced that they would then agree with him as to the necessity for what is being done. It is not of course to be imagined that the poorer Chinese will of themselves proceed to think the matter over. It rests with their well-to-do fellow-countrymen to induce them to see matters in the right light, and unless the richer Chinese exert themselves to bring the state of affairs home to the others, it cannot be expected that everything will be carried on smoothly. It is both the duty and to the ultimate interest of the Chinese of the better class that they should do all they can to minimise discontent likely to drive the native workingmen and women away. The European officials in charge of the work will require tact, but above all the Chinese must be prepared to accept the disinfection as a measure which aims at their good in common with that of the rest of the Colony.

As has been seen from the report of the proceedings of the Sanitary Board on the 21st instant, the attitude of the Chinese was discussed, and Mr. FUNG WA CHUN came forward to represent them. He insisted that it was the duty of the Board to show the Chinese what great use fumigation would be, but he did not suggest the way in which the Board was to do this. We fear that there is no likelihood of the Board being able in the course of the next few days to convince the obstinate opponents of disinfection. As we have said, the better-class Chinese are those who can bring their influence to bear with most effect, and it is on them that we must rely. Mr. FUNG WA CHUN's point about the housing of women and children during the cleansing operations in their homes deserves attention; as he said, to march small-footed women and children from street to street to the matsheds is a hardship which the Chinese cannot be expected to support. Some effort should be made to mitigate the annoyance which is bound to be caused to the inmates of the houses visited. As to Mr. FUNG WA CHUN's suggestion of three days' notice of the disinfection, this would in the case of the dirtier quarters defeat the object of the cleansing, for if the inhabitants are to have

time to remove all their furniture—as was done frequently before the disinfection earlier in the year—then the houses alone are made clean and part of the squalor is immediately brought back. On the question of the hours for the house-to-house visitation it is unfortunate that there was such a divergence of opinion, but the time suggested by Mr. FUNG WA CHUN would have been eminently unsuitable for the European supervisors, whose interests must be considered, seeing how much depends on the efficiency of their work. It is impossible to expect that their labours will be carried on without any friction, but it is sincerely to be trusted that all concerned will do their utmost to lessen this. An effort is about to be made to check the course of the greatest evil which can attack any settlement in the Far East. Such an effort must necessarily be drastic, but the inconveniences should be borne cheerfully in view of the great results hoped for.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

(Daily Press, 18th November.)

The English people have not the character of fickleness. On the contrary, one of the reasons for the professed dislike to England on the Continent is her supposed inflexible policy. England's policy has in fact grown into a settled tradition in Europe as denoting something that never varies, and owns not even the suspicion of turning. Other nations vary in their ways according to the moods of their rulers or the doctrines of the prevailing dynasty. Yet to the eyes of Europe England is ever present as a nation of settled convictions, to which every Government in turn must bow. At home this stability of purpose never seems an element in affairs: on the contrary, no nation seems to change its moods so rapidly, and in none is high office held on so uncertain a tenure. Nineteen times during the reign of Her late Majesty did England change her government, and the changes were not merely superficial, but went down to fundamental principles of policy. In the eighteenth century two bitterly opposed factions calling themselves Whigs and Tories alternately undertook to conduct the affairs of the nation. They differed not merely in abstract opinions on the relations of the classes, but they varied even more as to the foreign relations of the country. If Whigs desired a close friendship with France, Tories lost no opportunity of exhibiting their hatred and contempt of that nation. If Tories stood aghast at the revolutionary principles of the continental states, Whigs found in those very principles a solution of all their woes. Nor were affairs changed when with a new century parties gradually changed, and old Whigs found themselves cheek by jowl with new Tories; or when as the nineteenth century progressed Whigs and Tories became things of the past, and the two factions resolved themselves into Liberals and Conservatives, respectively. In one thing Whigs, Tories, Conservatives and Liberals were in thorough agreement; when they were out of office the country was going to the dogs, and everything the government did or tried to do, only aggravated the danger: when they vaulted into office they went and did exactly as their predecessors—and the country survived. Individual men indeed from time to time arose who seemed to change the current of affairs. A PITT carried the nation successfully through the desperate struggle with NAPOLEON. A PEEL stemmed the tide of financial ruin, almost equally dangerous; a GLADSTONE let in the great democracy. Yet

even these men were rather the creatures than the creators of the circumstances of their times. They were standing by the helm, and were strong enough to hold the tiller when weaker men were carried off their feet. A similar position seems to have lately come on the stage. Only a twelvemonth ago no statesman was so popular as Lord SALISBURY. No Prime Minister in his century had been so fortunate; he had come into office when his predecessors, mistaking their vocation, had been advocating strange measures tending eventually to reduce the Empire to the condition of a Greek city. Greece had been great in the individual character of her statesmen, but one and all had failed to grasp the conditions of empire, and Greece had fallen when brought in contact with the imperial spirit. Men recognised that spirit in him, and it was his glory to have presided at the rejuvenescence of the Empire. But the spirit once revived saw other fields to conquer, and to his guidance fell the task of reuniting the colonies to the home-land. This year saw the capstone of the edifice placed in position. But the work was not to be accomplished without bloodshed, and the disorganising instincts of certain settlers in South Africa bid fair to mar the great work. Under Lord SALISBURY the great colonies rose up to a man to help the Old Country in the work of completing the task. Lord SALISBURY was manfully supported by the home constituencies—apparently too well for the well being of his cabinet; the old Liberals as a protest against whom he had been called to power mistook growing dissatisfaction and attributed it to a reaction against the national aspiration to Empire, and attacked him in his strong point, only to be ignominiously defeated. They however proved that the nation was even more imperialist than its supposed leader. The natural Liberal leaders came forward supporting indeed the Minister's policy but questioning his energy. For the moment, by one of those peculiar revolutions that have at times marked Great Britain the voice of party has ceased almost to be heard. Whether SALISBURY, CHAMBERLAIN, and LANDSDOWNE more fitly represent the people than such a trio as ROSEBERY, GREY, and ASQUITH has come to be a practical question; but the question has lost the virulence with which but a few months ago it was surrounded. Lord SALISBURY indeed stands in more danger from the triumph of his principles than ever he did from their defeat. Such is the present position; the nation feels itself safe with either, and the triumph of the leader seems quite compatible with the fall of the party. In any case Lord SALISBURY has proved a worthy successor to his great ancestor, whom in his weakness, as in his strength, he so much resembles.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled *Vexata Quaestio: or What shall be do with the Friar?* by Mr. W. Brecknock Watson of Manila. This is intended to be a vindication of the much abused friars, but the case is entirely given away by Mr. Watson's reckless and intemperate language. As in the eyes of their enemies the friars can do no right, so in Mr. Watson's they can do no wrong. The writer apparently has Freemasonry on the brain, and this is a fair sample of how he writes:—"I leave it to the common sense of any one who has read Foreman's history, or what Worcester stoops so low to copy therefrom, whether a man whose Alpha and Omega is truly anti-Catholic and often anti-Christian, and the ink of whose pen savors of Catholic blood shed upon the altars of Freemasonry, can be a Catholic, at least an honorable one." The friars will be none the better for their champion's advocacy.

EXCLUSION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

(Daily Press, 20th November.)

The recent action, or rather refusal to take any action, on the part of the Russian authorities at Vladivostock, news of which has just arrived from that port, is not without significance. It appears from a letter which reaches us from a correspondent in Vladivostock that on the 28th ult. a general meeting took place at the house of the Military Governor, Lieutenant-General TCHITCHAGOFF, of the municipal, harbour, and other officials, and representatives of all the Russian and foreign firms, for the purpose of handing to M. ROMANOFF, Deputy Minister of Finance, a Note in which were specified the various wants of the Russian maritime province and of the city and harbour of Vladivostock itself. The Note contained a carefully considered protest against the enforcement of customs duties at Vladivostock. It also criticised the way in which the Customs House conducts its work and the insufficiency of the staff employed, necessitating occasionally that cargoes have to lie for weeks on board owing to the lack of warehouses, whereby they are often spoilt before the Customs officer can pass the goods. The Note, however, it is to be remarked, offered no suggestions as to how the present difficulties are to be got over and the local merchants to be saved from the heavy losses which they are now experiencing. M. ROMANOFF, having read the Note with care, replied that, in the first place, all hopes of making Vladivostock again a free port must be abandoned at once. The law passed by the Russian Government, with definite political objects in view and the general welfare of the country at heart, could not, he continued, be upset in consideration for the comparatively minor interests of Vladivostock and its neighbourhood. On the other hand, said M. ROMANOFF, the Department of Finance at St. Petersburg was ready to help the young community in its development by various concessions. This assurance, according to our correspondent, did little to encourage the Vladivostock commercial houses, whose dreams of once more seeing the port thrown open were ruthlessly dispelled by the words of the Deputy Minister of Finance. We do not know that the commercial community at the Northern port entertained strong hopes of the restoration of freedom. There has been little enough in the past commercial policy of Russia to warrant such hopes. Nor is there any reason to imagine that in event of Russian predominance in Manchuria continuing unchecked there will be any more commercial facilities offered there than in any part of the Russian Empire.

The *Rangoon Gazette*, summarising the report on the administration of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-01, says:—Quite apart from disturbances, the Bhamo telegraph route to China has proved a great disappointment. The route would have been a popular one between India and the Far East, but no business man dreams of using it on account of its uncertainty and other failings. The same is the case, though to a much smaller extent, with the Maulmain-Bangkok line via Kanburi. During the year this route was interrupted for about thirty-one days against twenty-one days in the previous year. The number of interruptions beyond the Indian limits was fifty-six, lasting twenty-seven days. Accidents will happen, of course, especially in tropical jungles, but it is clear the Siamese authorities, though better than the Yunnan officials in this respect, are still very slack in their care of the wires. There are now 181,179 miles of wire under the Department. The surplus revenue during the past year represents a return on the capital outlay of 6.22 per cent.

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

(Daily Press, 19th November.)

From papers which reach us from home by yesterday's mail we learn that no little curiosity has been aroused by the dissolution of the Commission lately appointed in France of army officers and engineers to survey the Chinese portion of the territory through which the proposed Yunnan Railway is to run. The Indo-Chinese Press, as we have already noted, has hinted at difficulties which have arisen between M. DORMER, the Governor-General of Indo-China, and the Government in Paris. Any such misunderstanding, however, is denied in the French metropolis. The real explanation of the cessation of preparations for laying the new line is stated to be that M. DELCASSE, the French Foreign Secretary, is not quite satisfied with the aspect of affairs in South China and has decided that it is better to delay the survey until complete calm is assured. From what news has reached us here as to the feelings at present entertained on the Franco-Chinese border toward the railway operations it would certainly seem that M. DELCASSE is wise in his decision. Sentiment at the moment seems to be distinctly hostile toward French enterprise within the borders of Yunnan, and it would hardly be wise for the Indo-Chinese authorities to risk an outbreak of disturbances unless they are looking for a quarrel.

THE NEW CHINESE TARIFF.

The following notification was issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton over the date of 14th November:—

Notice is hereby given that:—

1. On and after the 11th inst., the Tariff of Import Duties hitherto existing and the list of Duty-free Goods cease to be operative and, until further notice, whatever is imported, with certain exceptions, is to pay an effective 5 per cent. *ad valorem* Duty.

2. The exceptions are as follows:—

(a.) Foreign Rice, Cereals, and Flour, as well as Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined, are exempt from Duty.

(b.) The Import Duty on Opium remains unchanged at thirty taels, that and *lekin* at the rate of eighty taels, or one hundred and ten taels in all, per picul, being payable simultaneously as at present.

(c.) Foreign Goods on the way to China or which shall have been despatched to China within six days after the signature of the Protocol—that is, on or before the 13th September—are to pay Import Duty according to the old Tariff, a fixed Duty if enumerated, and an *ad valorem* 5 per cent. Duty if unenumerated, and are to be exempt from Duty if on the Duty-free list. Goods despatched after the 13th September are to pay an effective 5 per cent. according to the new rule.

(d.) Merchandise taken out of bond is to pay Duty according to its liability on the day of bonding—that is, if already in bond, or if bonded on any future day but forming part of a cargo now on the way to China or despatched to China on or before the 13th September, it is to be treated according to the old Tariff and Tariff Rules. All other bonded imports are to pay an effective 5 per cent.

(e.) Whatever is imported for the use of Legations at Peking is exempt from Import Duty—applications for Exemption Permits, etc., to be countersigned and sealed by the Consulate of the Legation concerned.

(f.) Whatever is shipped or discharged for the use of Foreign forces, military or naval, is exempt from Import Duty—applications for Exemption Permits, etc., to be countersigned and sealed by the Consulate of the flag concerned.

3. The values on which the new Tariff is to fix Duties will be the average values for the

three years 1897, 1898, 1899, but pending its completion and publication, and in order to minimise trouble and expedite business, Duty will be accepted on the values set forth in the Statistical Secretary's List of Values for 1897; copies will soon be procurable, price 50 cents per copy, at Shanghai at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's, and at outports at the Custom House. Where the valuation of this List is questioned, the market value of the day *minus* Duty and charges, or where that cannot be ascertained, invoice value *plus* 10 per cent., will rule instead; but as this will involve detention of goods concerned at owner's risk and expense till such market or, failing market, invoice value can be ascertained and settled, it is hoped the valuation of the List will be acquiesced in.

4. Goods exported pay Duty according to the Tariff hitherto existing.

5. Coast Trade Duty, which is not an Import Duty, but a Coast Duty on Native produce inwards, remains as before, and is not affected by the effective 5 per cent. rules.

The I.M.C. have taken over the Native Customs, up to the present, only at Swatow, Kiangchow, and Pakhoi in Kwangtung province. At Canton the *status quo ante* exists, as the Hopo declines to hand over the Customs, and preferential duties continue as in the past. The I.M.C. have referred to Peking, and pending the decision an account is being kept of all duties collected by the Native Customs officials.

THE LATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

The following telegram to H.M.'s Ambassador at Washington on the death of President McKinley, and reply from H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, are published in the *Gazette*:—

TELEGRAM FROM GOVERNOR TO BRITISH AMBASSADOR, WASHINGTON, DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

RESOLUTION.

The Members of the Legislative Council, on behalf of the people of this Colony, desire to express their horror at the atrocious crime which has deprived the American nation of a great President, and to convey through His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington the expression of their deep sympathy with the American nation and of their condolences with Mrs. McKinley in her bereavement.

BLAKE.

BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO GOVERNOR. British Embassy.

Newport, R. I., October 2, 1901.

Sir.—I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with the request contained in Your Excellency's telegram of September 18, I immediately conveyed to the United States Government the expression of horror felt by the people of Hongkong on the occasion of President McKinley's death, and the resolution of sympathy passed by the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

I have now the honour to inform Your Excellency that I have received a note from the Acting Secretary of State of the United States desiring me to assure Your Excellency that this brotherly action on the part of the Council is gratefully appreciated by Mrs. McKinley and by the Government and people of the United States.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,
humble servant,

GERARD LOWTHER,
H. M. Chargé d'Affaires.

His Excellency

Sir H. A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,
Hongkong.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that in the coming winter there will be 31 German warships in foreign waters—namely, 20 on the Chinese station, four on the East American, three in the Mediterranean, and two each on the West African and the South Seas stations. There is, and will be, no German warship on the East African station owing to so many vessels being called away to China.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

PLAGUE AND DISINFECTION.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at noon on the 20th inst. for the purpose of considering the question of the general cleansing and disinfection of houses in the Colony during non-epidemic times of plague. Present—the President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) the Vice-President (Hon. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Hon. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary). Correspondence on the subject having been laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT said—It will be in the memory of the Board that in September last, bye-laws were passed by the Legislative Council conferring upon the Board the same power to cleanse and disinfect houses in non-epidemic times that it already possessed in epidemic times. In considering what measures should be taken to check the yearly recurrence of plague, it appeared to the Board, seeing that plague always disappears in the winter months, that it would be advisable to attempt some general cleansing of the whole City during this time. Undoubtedly the bacillus must be present in our midst, and the object of this cleansing and disinfection is to attack it in its lair and remove everything as far as possible which will conduce to its growth. We cannot expect even by these means to thoroughly rid the Colony of this pest, but it is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power, and this must strike every well-meaning person as a step in the right direction. It is almost a superhuman task to attempt to cleanse the whole City, but the scheme has been most carefully drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, and, I may say, has met with the approval of the majority of the members of the Board. Our object is the welfare of the many, and though some must suffer temporary inconvenience, it is the earnest wish of the Board to undertake this work with the least possible discomfort to the inhabitants. As H.E. the Governor pointed out in laying the foundation stone of the new Tung Wa Hospital at Kennedytown on Monday, these measures are not an experiment, but are the result of experience gained elsewhere. We have had considerable difficulty in obtaining European officers who shall superintend this cleansing. The naval authorities, the military, and the police could not help us, for various reasons, but we determined to carry out this work if possible, and have obtained the sanction of the Government for the employment of suitable Europeans. Advertisements have been issued in the papers, and we hope in a few days to appoint the necessary men. Dr. Clark has already heard of two or three whom he thinks suitable. A sub-committee was appointed by the Board to consider this matter, and they have gone most carefully into the subject. Experiments have been carried out to show the Chinese that the disinfection does not spoil or destroy their silks, but it seems impossible to convince the Chinese of the utility of this measure. I have called you together to-day so that we may discuss this once again and settle finally our mode of procedure. Time is slipping by, and unless the work is set in hand at once it will not be accomplished before the next plague season is again upon us.

Mr. BREWIN—You say this cleansing and fumigation is the result of experience; where has that experience been obtained?

The PRESIDENT—The experience has been obtained almost wherever plague has previously existed—in Australia in Mauritius, in England, in Glasgow.

Mr. CHATHAM—I expected to hear Mr. Lau Chu Pak make some remarks, as he has been taking up an attitude rather in opposition to the other members of the Board with regard to this subject, but he does not seem disposed to do so. As you yourself have said, sir, it is obvious to everyone that some such measure as this must be adopted if we hope in any way to rid ourselves of plague or to alleviate its attacks in this Colony. I hope very much that the remarks which fell from H.E. the Governor at the laying of the foundation stone of the Tung Wa Hospital on Monday will be widely read and pondered over by the Chinese. Another point they must bear in mind is that though it may

not affect their trade with China, as there are no quarantine restrictions in that country against any trade from infected places, it does hamper the trade of this place very seriously to have an embargo placed upon it by every port its vessels touch at. That ought to appeal to all the Chinese who are interested in business matters, because, though it does not directly touch them at present, yet it undoubtedly will do so and affect very seriously the trade of this Colony. The thing almost everyone says when we begin disinfection after the plague has begun is—“What is the use of waiting until the thing has begun? Why did you not do this before it began? Why were you not ready for it?” We want to take these measures in order to be ready for it, and the inconvenience caused to the people generally, I am sure, is only a fractional portion of what they will suffer in regard to trade if matters go on as at present—if these measures are not adopted. I therefore fully endorse the proposal to take steps at once, in connection with these measures and proceed with the general disinfection.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak—As you will see from the correspondence I had with the Medical Officer of Health on the subject, I do not oppose the bye-law in principle, but I certainly suggest that it should be carried out in such a way as not to cause the Chinese annoyance. Mr. Fung Wa Chun has got some details drawn up, and so I will refer that matter to him.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN—I have a few suggestions. The Chinese in Hongkong do not see the benefit of cleansing and disinfecting or fumigating, and I think it is our duty to show them what great use this fumigation will be, and also to see that the work is carried out in a way to suit them. There are certain objections from the Chinese, and I am of opinion that these objections could be met. First of all, tents should be put up immediately in front of houses that are to be cleansed and disinfected. Ladies—Chinese ladies, small-footed ladies—and children should not be expected to be turned out of their houses and marched from street to street to the matsheds proposed to be erected by the Medical Officer of Health at the end of certain streets or in the compound of the Police Station at Wanchai. That removes the first objection of the Chinese. To march Chinese ladies to the bath-houses used by coolies is unreasonable, and I, as the representative on this Board of the Chinese, cannot support anything which I think is a hardship to the Chinese. I would also suggest that three days' notice be given to the inmates of the houses that are to be cleansed and disinfected. People going out of the Colony, if they happen to live in the prescribed districts, should be allowed to take their things away—that is, if they mean to leave the Colony, and not simply to go from one district to another. Sick people's houses should be allowed to stand over, and the hours for cleansing and fumigating should be from ten till four. The Medical Officer of Health suggests from nine till twelve, and from two till five. I know, being Chinese, what hours will suit the Chinese best, and from ten till four will be the best hours. On rainy days no work should be carried out by the officers of the Board. What I ask for the Chinese is a very small thing. The Board can meet them, and I hope it will meet them.

Mr. BREWIN—I think we are unanimously agreed that this cleansing and disinfection must be carried out on something like the lines proposed. The only question now before us is to consider the details of the scheme. The Chinese have asked here some questions and have raised certain objections. These questions should be answered by the Board, and not simply by the Medical Officer of Health. I think suggestions should be considered in detail by the Board and we should do our best to meet the wishes of the Chinese without interfering with the effectiveness of our work. All questions of detail can be best considered in committee, and I recommend that we should take the questions raised by Mr. Lau Chu Pak in his minute addressed to Dr. Clark and deal with them in detail, and then, having considered them, go through the report presented by the majority of the committee. I think that would be the most reasonable way. I beg therefore to move that the report of the sub-committee be referred to a committee of the whole Board, and be considered now.

The President—You move that the Board resolve itself into a committee?

Mr. BREWIN—Yes.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—I second that.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried, the Board immediately thereafter going into committee and considering the entire subject in detail.

On the Board resuming, Dr. CLARK moved that all that part of the City east of Garden Road and all that part of it west of Eastern Street be declared districts within which house-to-house visitation shall be conducted by the officers of the Board, and such houses cleansed and disinfected; that the officers appointed to supervise the work be Inspectors Reidie, Wooley, and Pincher; and that the Board leave it to the President and the Medical Officer of Health, as a committee, to select the temporary officers who have been advertised for to assist in the work of supervision.

The motion was put to the meeting in its entirety and carried.

The work is to commence on Monday, and the hours will be from nine till twelve and from two till five, Mr. Fung Wa Chun's suggestion in this respect not having been adopted.

THE NEW TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE.

H. E. the Governor performed the ceremony on the 18th inst. of laying the foundation stone of the new Tung Wa Hospital at Kennedytown—an institution that is the practical outcome of the generosity of the leading section of the Chinese community, whose feelings have been stirred time and again by the sufferings of their poorer brethren when stricken by disease. The large matshed in which the ceremony took place was gaily decorated with flags and bannerettes of every variety of colour, shape, and design, and was filled by a large number of European and Chinese residents including the Hon. J. H. and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. A. W. Brewin, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Dr. Clark, Dr. Pearce, Mr. A. J. May (Queen's College), Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Dr. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cunningham, Mr. B. Brotherton Harker (the architect) and Mrs. and Miss Brotherton Harker, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, Mr. G. C. C. Master, and Messrs. Lai Chuen, Fung Wa Chun, Ho Fook, Lau Chu Pak, Ho Tai Shang, Un Lai Chuen, Wong Chee Kow, Pun Tsze Wan, Chan Kan Yue, Kwok Fung Yee, Yuan Kin Wan, Fung Ngai Chin, Lias Tze Sang, Li Chenk Yue, Yung Yik Ting, and Chang Sze Kai.

His Excellency, who arrived shortly after four o'clock, accompanied by Sir Thomas Jackson and his private secretary, Captain Warren, was conducted to a seat in the centre of the matshed, where Mr. Lai Chuen, the Chairman, read in Chinese the following address, which was afterwards translated for His Excellency by Mr. Fung Wa Chun:—

Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital I beg to express our gratitude to you for having consented to lay the foundation stone of this building. In so doing, Sir, you will be marking with your approval one more stage in the progress which under the beneficent rule of the British Government the Tung Wa Hospital has been encouraged to make during the last eight years. It has fallen to us, the members of the present Committee, to have the honour of welcoming Your Excellency to-day; but we do not forget that we owe the honour in great part to the labours of our predecessors. An institution like this is not the work of one day, and on this occasion the efforts of all who have contributed to it deserve to be remembered. It is as long ago as the winter of 1897 that an epidemic of small-pox induced some members of our community to take up seriously the idea of starting a hospital for infectious diseases, but the time was unpropitious. Next year, emboldened by the interest which your Excellency displayed in all matters which affected the welfare of the Chinese, the Committee of the Hospital, acting through their Chairman, Mr. Ho Tung, made another appeal to the government, and a ready ear was turned to them. The sympathy of the government and the gift of a site stimulated the liberality of the European and Chinese communities, and

a large sum was raised for the purpose of building an annexe to the main hospital and an institution for the treatment of infectious diseases. Your Excellency laid the foundation stone of the former building two years ago. It is now nearing completion, and we trust that you may preside over its opening. Lack of funds has prevented the Hospital from proceeding with both works simultaneously; but an invitation for subscriptions addressed by us this year to the Chinese community has been answered with such liberality—a sum of \$42,800 having been promised already—that we have felt justified in setting to work on the second building. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Harker and have been approved by the Director of Public Works. I beg to submit for Your Excellency's inspection a drawing of the building. It will contain six wards and one convalescent ward capable of accommodating 68 patients, and ample provision has been made for offices, stores, and attendants' quarters. We shall now do our utmost to meet Your Excellency's wishes and hasten its completion. (Applause.)

After inspecting the plan of the new hospital, His Excellency was presented with a silver trowel and black ivory mallet as souvenirs of the occasion. He then performed the formal function of laying the memorial stone, on which was engraved:—"This stone was laid by Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Hongkong, 18th November, 1901." The lowering of the stone into position was signalled by the firing of bunches of crackers on the road beneath.

Turning then to those assembled around, His EXCELLENCY said—Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of human charity, the best of all the virtues, I proclaim this to be well and truly laid. (Applause.)

When the applause ceased, His EXCELLENCY, whose remarks were interpreted by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, continued—Mr. Lai Chuen, I congratulate you and the directors of the Tung Wa Hospital on having so far advanced in your arrangements for the building of this hospital as to have justified me in handing over the site to you. I do not forget the pleasant duty of laying the foundation stone of the extension of the Tung Wa Hospital two years ago; and it will be a great pleasure to me to assist at the opening of the hospital on its completion in the near future. The experience of the past two years has but deepened my appreciation of the liberality and charity of the people of this Colony. For whatever purpose subscriptions were called for—the Tung Wa Hospital, the Typhoon Fund, the South African Fund, the Queen's Memorial Fund—the application has always been responded to with a liberality that has not been exceeded in any part of the world. I remember well how the people came forward in response to the application for the South African War Fund, and from that time to the present this community has contributed to these various funds no less a sum than \$433,000. A short time ago I had occasion to look over the figures, and I found that within the last year the people of Hongkong had contributed to charities outside the great charity that is always going on in connection with the Tung Wa Hospital—had contributed a sum equal to 5½ per cent. of the total revenue of this Colony. No person who has gone through the trials of the last three years, during which this Colony has been scourged with the plague, can fail to appreciate the great benefits that will accrue from such an hospital as this. I know with what care the unfortunate victims of the plague were treated in the matsheds that were erected close by. I know from personal inspection how carefully those matsheds and this hospital were conducted, and I saw how patiently those poor victims bore their sufferings and awaited their fate; but no matsheds however carefully managed can be as efficient as such an hospital as is about to be erected here by the generosity of the Chinese population of Hongkong, and I can only hope that the time will never come again when the 68 beds to be provided here will all be required at the same time. In this connection I would like to say something to you, gentlemen, and through you to the Chinese people of Hongkong, upon the work now being performed by the Sanitary Board. I know that many people

are discommoded and irritated by the precautions that are being taken, but I ask you to remember that these precautions are not being taken as an experiment, but as the result of experiments made elsewhere, and which in other countries have been found to be efficacious. Plague is not a new disease. It has ravaged all the countries of Europe hundreds of years ago; it has swept away half the population in certain countries in Europe, and during its last visitation about two hundred years ago it literally swept away the entire population of many towns and villages in England. Smallpox has also caused terrible mortality in years gone by. It took many, many years of thought and experiment to succeed in removing this dreadful disease in epidemic form from our midst. All these diseases have been controlled by the same measures that the Sanitary Board are now attempting in Hongkong. There is nothing being done in Hongkong that would not be done in London or Edinburgh or Glasgow, or in any town in England, if the same conditions arose. I know that people who perhaps have not thought over the matter may be irritated at the lime-washing and cleansing of their houses, which to their mind appear to be perfectly clean. I want to explain to the Chinese people that this disinfection and whitewashing of their houses is not an assumption in any way that their houses are dirty; it is simply done because the germs of disease may exist in a house that appears to be quite clean, but that has not been gone over by disinfectants. I know how great the discomfort must be, and I would ask the Chinese to remember that this duty which is being performed by the officers of the Sanitary Board is not a pleasant duty to them, and has been performed in many cases at the cost of their lives. I know—I believe—that the Chinese population of Hongkong give me credit for being anxious to do anything I can to improve their comfort and to improve their position, and I think they know that I would not either accept or propose any measure with reference to them that I considered needlessly difficult or that I did not consider was absolutely necessary for the safety of their lives. Over four thousand men, women, and children have been buried in the plague cemetery within the last three years. I want to stop this scourge, if it can be stopped by human agency. I believe, if the Chinese thought over the matter, they would think with me on the subject, in spite of the inevitable discomfort. And when I tell them that nothing that has been done by the Sanitary Board has been done without my approval, I think they will understand that every thought has been given by everybody connected to the interests of the Chinese population of Hongkong. I have said that the European and Chinese population of Hongkong within the last two years have subscribed very largely for the various purposes of charity, and otherwise, but nevertheless I take this opportunity of saying that once more I shall be obliged to come before the public of Hongkong and ask for yet another subscription in addition to the large amount already given. I have had a letter from the British Consul-General in Shanghai telling me that in the Yangtze Valley, in consequence of the late tremendous inundation, over one million of the poor Chinese inhabitants are starving. They have formed small foreign committees to distribute the money, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, for the purpose of alleviating the distress as far as possible. The money is to be distributed by paying for the daily labour of raising dams against future inundations, and an appeal has been sent to me to ask the community of Hongkong to assist in this great work of saving some of these poor Chinese people. I do not believe that that appeal will be made in vain, and I intend to appoint a committee in a few days to approach the people of Hongkong once more and to ask them to assist in raising this fund for the Chinese of the Yangtze. I have no doubt whatever that in this, probably the wealthiest corner of China, a satisfactory addition will be made to the fund. And now I can only say—God grant that this hospital will be the means of ameliorating the condition of those poor victims of disease

whose wants have excited your pity, gentlemen, and that in the satisfaction of contemplation of this work, in the future, I have no doubt that one and all will realise that it is more blessed to give than to receive. (Applause.)

The address finished, His Excellency, on the invitation of Mr. Fung Wa Chün, who at the same time thanked him for the service he had just performed, toasted the hospital in a glass of champagne. His words were—"The new Tung Wa Hospital, and the best toast I can think of in connection with it is—'Empty wards.'"

The toast was responded to by the company with the enthusiasm it deserved.

His EXCELLENCY also proposed the health of Mr. Lai Chuen and the Directors of the Tung Wa Hospital.

The following particulars regarding the new hospital have already been published in our columns, but will doubtless be of interest on the present occasion:—

The site of the hospital adjoins the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital, and, when completed, the new institution will be devoted entirely to the reception of Chinese patients, who up till now have for the most part been housed in matsheds during epidemics. Being practically open on all sides, the site is eminently suited for an hospital. The plans have been prepared, and the work is being supervised, by Mr. B. Brotherton Harker, architect, Hongkong. The new buildings will be in the Renaissance style of architecture, and the finished structure will have an imposing appearance. It will be of two stories throughout. From the main entrance, which opens into the reception hall, corridors lead to the three ward pavilions constituting the principal part of the hospital. On the right and left of the grand entrance are the two administration blocks, containing doctors' rooms, dispensaries, offices and stores on the ground floor, and nurses' dormitories on the upper flat. In each of the pavilions there will be twenty beds—ten on each floor—so that accommodation will be given for sixty patients in all. But besides these, the convalescent ward will have seven or eight beds. The mortuary is to the south of main buildings and is connected with the wards by a covered way. On the same side are the kitchen, wash-house, servants' quarters, &c. The interior of the buildings will be executed in modern style, and plastered with Keene's cement. Ventilation, lighting, and sanitary arrangements are to be of the most approved kind. Present-day requirements will be met by the structural separation of the lavatories from the wards, as well as in many other minor respects. It is expected that the erection of the hospital will be completed in a little more than a year, and it may be added that ground is available for a considerable extension of the institution should it be desired.

CRICKET WEEK FESTIVITIES.

[FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

The cricket week has run its course, and it seems impossible that anyone should consider its success as being less than absolute. The weather too—that most important factor in these *al fresco* entertainments—has been all that could be desired, with the exception of on the 12th, when the rain was doubtless caused by the eclipse of the previous day. But even that was a blessing, though a skilfully disguised one, as the heavy rain cooled the atmosphere appreciably and so must have contributed a good deal to the comfort of the cricketers. On Monday the sun was really too hot for comfort though it added to the brightness of the scene on the field.

A great many people came down to watch the opening match, especially in the afternoon. In the Governor's tent was Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, looking very charming in a white silk and lace blouse with a large black and white picture hat. Mrs. Beresford Ash, in a very pretty grey dress profusely trimmed with lace, was also there, and so were Lady Gascoigne and Lady Brownrigg, Mrs. Retallick, and several others. In the ladies' matshed I saw Mrs. Wilcross in a charming green dress trimmed with broad coffee-coloured lace, Mrs. Peter in a blue frieze skirt and pink silk blouse, Mrs. Saunders in dark blue with a white lawnes and lace collar,

Mrs. Dann, one of our latest brides, in a muslin and lace dress, Mrs. Marcus Slade, another bride, who looked extremely nice in a hat trimmed with scarlet geraniums, and Mrs. H. Slade, in blue with a black hat; in fact practically everyone was there and hardly a spare seat could be found in the matshed.

On Tuesday, the weather being so uncertain, very few people, comparatively speaking, were on the field; others who were there left about half-past three when the rain became heavy. At five o'clock the first reel practice for St. Andrew's Ball took place in the City Hall and was very well attended. Some of the dancers were really exceedingly good, but a good many people, presumably those who were not Scots, did not seem to know much about it. Among the dancers were Mrs. Playfair and Mrs. Richardson, both of whom seem thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of the Scotch reel. Mrs. Andrew who was dancing with much spirit, Mrs. and Miss Hartigan, Mrs. Pemberton in a charming dress of cornflower-blue frieze with a hat trimmed with scarlet, the Misses Clieve, the Misses Hutchings, Miss Barr, Miss Gorham, Mrs. and Miss Powell, and many others.

Wednesday was the day on which the members of the Cricket Club gave their very successful entertainments, consisting of a *fête* on the cricket-field, followed by a supper which took place at the Hongkong Club, for that evening thrown open to ladies. The *fête* commenced at nine, and the sight of the cricket-field adorned with multitudinous strings of lanterns, and the trees hung with fairy lamps, which looked like enormous brilliant fireflies of every colour, gave one the idea of a transformation scene on a large scale. The pyramid which was erected in the middle of the field, supporting the initials of the three cricket clubs in electric light, was most effective. The Bands of the R. W. Fusiliers; the 2nd Rajputs and the Navy played delightfully and added greatly to the enjoyment of the proceedings. Two most excellent displays of club exercise were given by the men of the R. W. F. and were much appreciated. The ground was full of people, but the light made it difficult to distinguish them. Towards ten or half-past the invited guests began to go into the Club to supper, and I am sure that the ladies thoroughly appreciated the courtesy of the members in allowing them to make use of what is generally considered forbidden ground. The dining room and many others of the Club rooms pressed into the service, to say nothing of the verandahs, were crowded, every table being occupied. The supper was a most excellent one, to which everyone did ample justice and the tables were prettily decorated with wreaths of flowers. At the large table in the dining room Mr. Hough was entertaining His Excellency the Governor, Sir William and Lady Gascoigne, the Commodore and Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Miss Jackson, and most of the official naval and military departments. I saw Mrs. Peter at one table with a party, and in the verandah were Mrs. and Miss Hartigan; Capt. and Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Retallick and Miss Hutchings were all together at a table. Mr. and Mrs. Master had a table in the library. The band of H.M.S. *Ocean* played during supper and afterwards, one of the performers singing some Italian songs very well indeed. The people did not leave till after twelve, so there was time for the ladies to walk round and admire the library and the other Club rooms which were thrown open to them. Altogether it was a most successful evening and was excellently managed, no hitch occurring anywhere.

Thursday evening was celebrated by another *fête*, given by Sir William and Lady Gascoigne. The beautiful grounds of Headquarters House were decorated with many Chinese lanterns and great globes of electric light scattered about added an almost weird brilliancy to the scene. It was nearly midnight when the guests left, the united bands playing the National Anthem.

The next day, Friday, was the occasion of the A.D.C. performance at the City Hall. The house was very full, a state of affairs always encouraging to the performers, who evidently profited by it, as both parts of the programme were gone through in a manner which must have been most gratifying to the stage manager, Mr. E. Gumpert, especially considering the

short space of time in which he and his co-operator Mr. H. Bird had to work them up. The curtain raiser, a short farce by William Brough, was good in proportion to its brevity—which being translated means that one was distinctly sorry when the curtain went down upon the skilful little dramatic company who composed the cast. Of the ladies Mrs. Cuming made an awe-inspiring and most impressive aunt, relieved by kindly touches of sympathy with the follies of her niece. She wore a very pretty dress of blue silk trimmed with broad white silk fringe and a white silk and lace yoke. Miss Hutchings got through her small part with marked success, her spirited acting in the last scene being especially good. Her dress was very pretty; it was of white gauze over silk with lace appliqué and a pink chiffon sash. Mrs. Howkins acted the part of Lucy with much spirit and evoked a great deal of applause. Of the men Mr. Ardron deserves great praise not only for his acting, which was excellent, but also for the way in which he absolutely disguised his own personality, always the mark of a good actor. Mr. Hay was intensely amusing in his rendering of Walsingham Potts, his acting being natural all the time and on no occasion overdone, a fault to which amateurs in character parts are very prone. Mr. Hudson's Mr. Jobstock was also very good, but the part was an uninteresting one and gave very little scope for acting.

The "Plantation Revels" following the farce were most successful; the scene on the stage was very pretty indeed and the effect of the ladies in their quaint costumes and broad-brimmed hats trimmed with flowers or big bows of silk and the coons with their black faces and parti-coloured trousers and shirts was quite charming. The songs were well chosen and well sung and the patter, chiefly the work of Mr. Hays' brain, was very amusing and very much to the point. Mrs. Brewitt, Mrs. Yeats and Mrs. Howkins were soloists and were much applauded. Mr. Worcester, Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Hudson, also contributed. Mr. Worcester's account of an awful experience on the Rigi being extremely funny. The skirt dance by Misses P. and M. Seth was a great success and was vociferously encored; their beautiful dresses of gold and silver tissue made them appear a blaze of light as they danced. The entertainment concluded with the Plantation song "Good Night" sung by Mrs. Yeats and universally voted to be a complete success. The performance was repeated last night as the wind-up of the festival.

TRIPLE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMER SUNK ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Great anxiety was caused in Hongkong by the news that a serious collision had occurred at the North extremity of the Harbour and a steamer had been sunk. Owing to the conflicting rumours, there was considerable doubt as to what vessel the disaster had befallen, and it was not until on Thursday morning that the facts became properly clear. There were no less than three steamers involved in the disaster. The Norwegian s.s. *Skramstad* of Sandefjord (Capt. O. Hansen) was sunk; the German s.s. *Tai Cheong* of Hamburg (Captain Ahrens) and the British s.s. *Perla* (Capt. Blaxland) were more or less damaged.

The *Skramstad* was backing out from Butterfield and Swire's wharf at Taikoo where she had been discharging sugar, and was nearly opposite North Point when she collided with the *Tai Cheong*, which was leaving for Langkat, in Sumatra. The *Skramstad* was struck on the port bow and had a great hole made in her side. After the collision, the vessels remained fast and continued so for about 15 minutes during which time the *Tai Cheong* continued to drive the other vessel before her stern on towards the shore. Meanwhile the *Perla* had been following in the wake of the *Tai Cheong* on her outward passage to Manila with cargo and passengers. Those on board the *Perla* saw the state of affairs, and the order was given to reverse the engines. This was done with all speed, but the captain was not able to prevent a collision, and he ran into, or was run into by, the two boats, which are said

to have been then steaming towards him at about 6 knots, and, striking the *Tai Cheong* amidships on the port side, cannoned on to the *Skramstad*. The Norwegian vessel was now cleared by the *Tai Cheong* and rapidly sank, bow on, in deep water between Quarry Bay and North Point.

The *Tai Cheong*, besides her sprung plates amidships—the result of the impact with the *Perla*—had her port bows stove in close below the rail and a large hole knocked in high above the water line. The *Perla* had her snout twisted to port and some plates sprung. Both these vessels steamed clear and anchored in the bay.

The *Skramstad* settled down rapidly, sinking in about 20 minutes. Her fore part was submerged completely, leaving only a small portion of her after-deck clear of water. The crew had to make a hurried departure, and lost all their kits. They lowered one of the ship's boats and by means of it went on board a steam-launch which was lying near. Fortunately no one was injured.

A visit to the place of the accident on Thursday showed that the sunken vessel lies about 200 yards from the shore, and that she sits on an almost even keel. Under her stern there was a depth of about 30 feet but it was thought that the keel aft rested on a rock and not on the solid bottom, so that the contingency of the vessel sliding into yet deeper water was not unexpected. In the course of the afternoon she settled down entirely, leaving only the tops of the funnel and the masts visible.

When the *Tai Cheong* succeeded in running clear of the foundering vessel, it was discovered, as has been said, that the damages she had sustained were not dangerously serious. The rent in her bow is, however, of a very ugly description and no doubt would have caused the vessel to sink had it been below the water-line. The *Tai Cheong* carried away with her part of the *Skramstad's* rail. She will be docked as soon as possible. As to the *Perla*, her damages were not so serious. News of the accident was sent to the docks and immediately a squad of workmen were sent off to patch up her bows. As a result of their labours she was able to sail yesterday morning for Manila.

An eye-witness gives a vivid account of the affair. The *Skramstad*, he says, was backing out of Butterfield and Swire's wharf at Taikoo, where she had been discharging a cargo of sugar. In order to effect the turning, she had to back right athwart the fairway. While she was being manoeuvred round, and while at an angle across the channel, the *Tai Cheong* came steaming down rapidly upon her. According to the evidence of this witness, the latter vessel was going at a speed of about 12 knots, with the evident intention of getting clear of the Lyceum Pass before dusk, for the time at which the accident happened was just before six o'clock. The captain of the Norwegian steamer seemed to attempt to get out of the way and accordingly backed his craft. There was a misunderstanding somewhere, however. The *Tai Cheong* with almost undiminished speed crashed into the port side of the unfortunate Norwegian, appearing to pierce her as a knife would cut a cheese, and her bows mounted upon the *Skramstad's* broadside as though she would go through the stricken vessel. From our informant's observation it would appear that the captain of the *Skramstad* then made full speed astern for the shore, his craft rapidly sinking by the bows and the *Tai Cheong* being dragged after her or else driving her stern on towards North Point. While these events were transpiring, the *Perla* steamed down the channel, and, though her engines were reversed, was unable to get out of the way of the entangled ships, with the result that she struck the *Tai Cheong* amidships and then cannoned against the *Skramstad*. But for the captain's prompt action in running his ship ashore, the *Skramstad* would have sunk in the deep water of the fairway.

In the course of Thursday, the captains of the three vessels involved in the collision visited their several agents and gave in their reports upon the accident. As is natural in the circumstances, in view of the official enquiry, there is no anxiety shown by the parties concerned to make public any details regarding the affair. Information, indeed, it is almost impossible to get from official sources. According to a

statement made by Captain Hanssen of the *Skramstad*, when he was backing out of the wharf he first saw the green light of the approaching *Tai Cheong* and then the red. He steered his vessel in the belief that the latter craft intended to cross his bows, and adhered strictly to the rules of the channel in so doing. Captain Ahrens of the *Tai Cheong* explains that the course was deviated from owing to a junk being in the way.

After the collision, Inspector Reilly of the Water Police went off to the sunken vessel and hung out two danger lamps, besides making provision for the stranded crew.

The Harbour Master (Hon. Commander R. M. Rumsey, R.N.) visited the scene of the disaster and took soundings. The customary official enquiry will follow in due course.

It is understood that the Dock Company will undertake the work of salvage.

The *Skramstad* was built in England in 1891, at the dockyard of Messrs. W. Gray and Co., West Hartlepool. Her gross tonnage is registered in Lloyd's list at 1,375 and her net tonnage at 759. Her owners are Messrs. A. F. Klavenese and Co., Sandefjorde, Norway.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

At half-past five o'clock on the 17th inst. the fire bell at the Central Police Station clanged out its alarm, and roused the sleeping firemen to duty. They tumbled into their clothes, and were all ready for work when the word came that a serious outbreak was in progress at the Kennedytown end of Des Vœux Road. When the Brigade reached the scene of the fire it was seen that two godowns in Des Vœux Road, Nos. 540 and 542, were in flames. Thick smoke was rising into the air, and this, with the loud, pistol-like report of burning material, at once impressed the firemen with the conviction of what was really the case—that the Brigade had to battle with one of the most serious conflagrations yet known in the Colony. The men were under the command of Mr. F. J. Badeley, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, who was assisted by Mr. A. Mackie, Acting Deputy Captain Superintendent, and Mr. J. W. Kinghorn, of Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, a gentleman holding the position of Superintending Engineer of the Fire Brigade. Steam had already been got up on the engines on the way down from the Fire Station, and thus it was that streams of water were able to be directed at once on the burning godowns. A floating engine had also steamed down at full speed, and those on board co-operated so effectively with their comrades on the Praya that in half-an-hour all danger of the outbreak spreading to the adjoining godowns—how imminent that danger was only those on the spot realised—was safely overcome. Then it became a matter of fighting the fire on its own ground, and a deluge of water was poured upon the flames. Gradually they were checked, but not before the roofs of both godowns had crashed in, carrying with them the greater part of the flooring and leaving only the bare walls standing. As the morning wore on the fire was effectually mastered, but the great clouds of smoke and steam showed how serious it had been, and how great the damage it must have wrought. The firemen who had been on duty from the commencement of the outbreak were then relieved by fresh relays, and the work of playing water on the ruins was continued throughout the entire day and into the night.

Of the two godowns, No. 540 is entirely owned by the Kwong Hing firm, 12, Bonham Strand West. Stored in it were between twelve and thirteen thousand bags of rice valued at about \$78,000. The other godown, No. 542, has a joint ownership. The ground floor is held by the Jee Tek Seng firm, 18, Bonham Strand West, and the upper floor by the Hee Yik firm, 118, Winglok Street. The ground floor of this godown was stored with miscellaneous merchandise, including eighty-nine cases of matches and large quantities of cotton, hides, sugar, medicines, etc., to the total value of about \$30,000. The Hee Yik firm had nearly ten thousand bags of rice stored on the upper floor, and valued it at about \$30,000. The first godown is insured for \$4,000, so that there is a clear loss to the owners, the Kwong

Hing firm, of at least \$30,000. The damage sustained by the Jee Tek Seng firm is amply covered by the insurance, which amounts to \$115,000. That for the Hee Yik firm's property is \$5,000 above the estimated loss, the insurance amounting to \$35,000. It is not expected that much, if indeed any, of the stock contained in the godowns will be saved. That part of it which escaped the fire has been soaked with water to such an extent as to make it very doubtful whether it can ever be used as a merchantable commodity. The total loss in buildings and stock is at present placed at between two and three hundred thousand dollars.

No idea has yet been gained as to the cause of the fire, but whilst one report says that it originated in the first godown, No. 540, where bags of rice only were stored, another and likelier one has it that the fire started on the ground floor of the second godown, No. 542, where, as already stated, no less than eighty-nine cases of matches were lying. Colour is lent to this view by the statement of a Chinese resident in the immediate vicinity that he was awakened by a succession of loud reports and saw flames rising from a godown opposite the window of his house; the second godown, experiment afterwards showed, is the only one that can be seen from his house. This man's statement is to a certain extent verified by that of some workmen, who aver that the first indication of a fire was an explosion such as might have resulted from the ignition of cases of matches, the noise coming from the direction of the second godown. The investigations of the police will doubtless clear the point.

STRANGE DEATH AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

At 6 a.m. on the 20th inst. the dead body of Joseph Daniel Richards, the head barman in the Hongkong Hotel, was found in a laundry tank situated in the courtyard between the old and new parts of the building. Shortly before six o'clock a frightened coolie went to the room of Mr. Haines, the manager of the hotel, and told him what he had seen in the tank. Haines hurriedly followed the coolie to the place, and found the dead bar-tender lying on his back, stretched out just as though he had carefully lain down in the tank. A large pool of blood had gathered round his head. Mr. Haines at once telephoned to the Central Police Station the news of the occurrence, and a dead-box in charge of an European constable was sent down to the hotel, whence the body of the unfortunate man was removed to the mortuary. Dr. Bell examined it, and found a large wound three or four inches long across the back of the head, caused probably by striking against the edge of the tank. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

It is not exactly known how Richards came by his death. His room is forty feet above the tank, on the second floor of the east wing, and in front of it is a parapet three-and-a-half feet high. To get over this balcony he must have climbed on top and either fallen or jumped over. As he could only have reached the tank by a jump, the latter theory appears the likelier one. Mr. Haines left him at half-past eleven on Tuesday night attending to his duties in the bar, and he is supposed to have gone straight to bed when business finished for the night at twelve o'clock. When picked up yesterday morning he was only partly dressed and wore a pair of slippers, but no socks. The assumption therefore seems clear that he had just left his bed.

Richards was a Gosport (Hampshire) man, and was 31 years of age. He came to Hongkong from Shanghai, where he had been employed in the Customs Service as a lighthouse keeper, and was taken on as head barman by the Hongkong Hotel Company, a position he filled for almost a year. Last month he left his employment and took service with the Sanitary Board, but gave it up at the end of the month and returned to his place in the hotel. He was unmarried.

The death is reported, on the 9th instant, of Mgr. Van Camelbecke, Bishop of Eastern Coochin-China.

A CASE OF RUNNING AMUCK.

Some sensation was caused in the Hunghom Docks on the 19th inst. by an exciting incident which occurred on board the steamer *Elcano*, at present docked for repairs. One of the seamen on this vessel, a Filipino named Florentine Abad, met a Chinese boilermaker in one of the passages. Though narrow, there was room enough for both to pass, and the Chinaman was proceeding on his way when the Filipino part out his hand and forced him back. The Chinaman resented this interference, and again essayed to pass, whereupon the Filipino became suddenly enraged, and picking up a chisel, the nearest weapon to his hand, stabbed the other in the head, inflicting a severe cut. The Chinaman turned and ran, closely followed by the now maddened sailor. He darted up the companion-way leading from between-decks, and down which a Chinese carpenter was coming. Seeing his original antagonist out of immediate reach, the Filipino turned upon the second man and stabbed him almost through the thigh of the left leg. The man dropped, and the Filipino rushed on deck, where he stabbed a third Chinaman in the back, between the shoulders. The entire body of native workmen on the steamer had by this time become thoroughly alarmed and their cries attracted the attention of Mr. Steel, a foreman carpenter in the Docks, who was at work on another vessel. He rushed on board the *Elcano* and seized the Filipino just as the latter was commencing an assault upon a fourth Chinaman with a hammer he had picked up in his flight. The man offered no resistance, and allowed himself to be made a prisoner. Mr. Steel then turned his attention to the Chinaman who had been stabbed through the leg, and who was bleeding freely. He applied a tourniquet and stopped the hæmorrhage, thus preventing what might possibly have been serious results. The Filipino was given into the custody of Sergeant Gordon, who on his arrival had the injured men sent to the hospital. The Filipino was brought before the magistrate on the 20th inst. and remanded until 2.15 p.m. on Monday.

MADAME FREED'S CONCERT.

As a songstress Madame Agnes Freed has gained the admiration of thousands in the Orient, and her appearance on the 18th inst. concert more than sustained her reputation in that direction. The audience, unfortunately, was a small one, but thoroughly appreciative, and made up for its meagreness in the heartiness of the reception it accorded to the ladies and gentlemen who figured on the programme. The majority of these—Mrs. A. R. Fullerton, Professor Galuzzi, Mr. G. Grimble, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. L. A. Graça—are so well known in the colony as to make criticism superfluous. Mr. H. W. Lewis, however, a stranger here, made an appearance as a bass singer that at once placed him in the highest estimation of his audience, and justified what has been claimed for him—the possession of one of the finest bass voices in the East. Mr. E. Danenberg as a pianist and Mr. L. R. Ruchwaldy as a violinist proved themselves to be masters of their respective instruments, and were, of course, applauded to the echo. This notice must necessarily be a brief one, but it cannot close without mention of Madame Freed's exquisite rendering of her last two songs, which were listened to with absolute stillness.

The following was the programme:—

- PART FIRST.
 Duett, "Symphony"—First Movement... Haydn.
 Prof. GALUZZI and Mr. G. GRIMBLE.
 Aria... "Lohengrin"... Wagner
 Mrs. A. R. FULLERTON.
 Violin Solo... "Andante Cantabile Bolero" Danbe.
 Mr. L. R. RUCHWALDY.
 Cantabile from "Samson et Dalila" Saint Saens.
 Madame AGNES FREED.
 Solo... "My Love is Come"... Marzials.
 Mr. P. W. GOLDRING.
 Song "The Song of Hybrias the Cretan" Elliott.
 Mr. W. H. LEWIS.

PART SECOND.

Piano Solo... "Caprice Espagnole"... Moszkowski.
Mr. E. Danenberg.
L'Estasia Valse... "Brillante"... Luigi Arditi.
Madame AGNES FREED.
Song... "The Bandolero"... Leslie Stuart.
Mr. W. H. LEWIS.
Solo... "Matinata"... Tosti.
Mrs. A. R. FULLERTON.
Violin Solo... "Wedding March"... Wagner.
Mr. L. GRAÇA.
Solo... "Ave Maria"... Bach-Gounod.
Madame AGNES FREED.
Violin Obligato—Mr. L. R. Ruchwaldy.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. MAITLAND.

At the close of the play in the Hongkong v. Shanghai cricket match on the 18th inst., an interesting ceremony took place on the Cricket Ground.

Mr. T. SERCOMBE SMITH, addressing a large number of the cricketers and spectators who had assembled in front of the scoring pavilion, said that the very pleasant duty devolved upon him to hand over to Mr. F. Maitland a small present, subscribed for by some of the members of the Club, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. Some of them, Mr. Smith remarked, had made runs with Mr. Maitland; some had been knocked about when he made runs against them. It was a number of years since Mr. Maitland had joined the club, and during the whole of that time he had supported it in the most powerful manner. He was a powerful hitter. To-morrow, Mr. Maitland would have the good fortune to be married, and a few of them had felt that they could not allow such an occasion as this to pass without expressing their gratification that such was the case and their best wishes that his married life might be exceedingly happy; they felt that the married life of a good cricketer deserved to be so. (Applause.) On behalf therefore of a few of Mr. Maitland's oldest friends, he had great pleasure in asking him to accept two silver bowls as a small token of their admiration for the way in which he had played cricket and supported cricket. They only regretted that his form had not been so good this year. Perhaps there were reasons for that—(laughter)—but Mr. Maitland had been very nearly in the running for the XI. Though not playing in these matches, they hoped that when he was married he would have a very long innings and a very merry one. (Applause.)

Mr. MAITLAND having accepted the present (a pair of handsome filigree bowls handsomely mounted) thanked the subscribers sincerely for it and Mr. Smith for the kind words which he had spoken. He thanked them from the very bottom of his heart for their expression of good feeling and would always prize it very much indeed. During the 15 years he had been connected with the Club it had given him the greatest possible pleasure to support it. He had certainly been disappointed in that he had not been included in the XI, but perhaps on his present form he could not have expected to get in. The future Mrs. Maitland had been so disgusted at this that she was very near breaking off the engagement. (Laughter and applause.) She took a very deep interest in cricket, and he hoped that in future he would be able to continue the game. They all knew that when a man got married he was expected to give up some of his bachelor habits, but he did not see why a married man should give up his cricket. (Applause.) Whether as a playing or a non-playing member, it would always be his great pleasure to support the Club in every possible way. He again thanked them all most heartily for their kindness.

The ceremony was concluded with "Three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Maitland" and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

A Paris paper states that M. Feiller has obtained the authorisation to recruit a number of coolies in Indo-China for New Caledonia. Each steamer leaving Saigon with a cargo of rice, for Noumea (there is only one or two every year), will embark from 100 to 120 emigrants. The recruiting agent selected by the authorities in Indo-China will be paid by New Caledonia.

ADDITIONAL HONOURS FOR LI HUNG-CHANG.

An Imperial Decree of the 13th inst. runs as follows, the translation being taken from our contemporary the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

A Decree expressing deep regret at the demise of the late Viceroy Li Hung-chang, and ordering that, in addition to the posthumous honours already granted him in a previous decree, the Board of Revenue shall give an additional grant of Tls. 5,000 for funeral expenses; that all black marks against the deceased statesman's names in the officials records be erased; that his military and civil services be compiled by the Historiographer and entered in the dynastic history; that special memorial temples be built in his honour in the various provinces where he served; and that the local authorities en route shall observe due care in transporting the remains of the late statesman when on the road from Peking to Hefei, Anhwei province, the native city of the deceased. With regard to the rewards to be bestowed upon Li Hung-chang's sons and grandson in recognition of his eminent services, the following are granted:—Li Ching-she, the eldest son, a second-class secretary of the Board of Punishments, is made a Marquis of the 1st Class and an expectant Metropolitan official of the 4th grade; Li Ching-mei, the second son, a second-class secretary of the Board of Works, is appointed an expectant Metropolitan official of the 5th grade; Li Ching-fang, adopted son, an expectant Taotai, is to be given immediate preferment as Taotai on completion of mourning. Finally, the eldest grandson, Li Kuo-chieh, is appointed a first-class secretary of a Board; Li Kuo-shou and Li Kuo-hsu, two other grandsons, are to be made second-class secretaries of Boards; and two more grandsons, Li Kuo-hsiang and Li Kuo-tao, are given the literary grade of Master of Arts, with permission to compete at the next Triennial examinations for the Doctor degree.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 16th November.

THE SALE OF BOA VISTA HOTEL.

Now that the deeds of assignment of the Boa Vista Hotel are about to be completed pending the redemption of a mortgage of \$15,000 held on the property by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., it may be useful to record here a summary of the negotiations which have led to the sale. A short time back the French Consul in Canton, acting on instructions received from his government, made a proposal to Capt. W. E. Clarke of the *s.s. Heungshan*, the late proprietor of the Hotel, for its purchase. The sum of \$80,000 was named as the price at which the owner would part with the property. It should be stated that the law in operation in the Colony relating to leasehold estate specifically provides that no property shall be alienated to the representatives of any foreign Power or to any corporate body without the sanction of the local Government having been first obtained. It was in conformity with the provisions of this law that the impending alienation was formally brought to the notice of H.E. Senhor Horta e Costa, the present Governor. While the matter was receiving the consideration of His Excellency in Council, it appeared that the French representative was content to let the negotiations remain in abeyance. Soon after, however, it was revived by the appearance of Dr. Toulon of the French Navy, in the Colony, who now made the offer in lieu of that originally brought forward by his Consul at Canton. It was an open secret that in his mission, this gentleman carried with him the official instructions of M. Doumer, the Governor-General of Indo-China.

Meanwhile, as already announced in your columns, the Governor in Council resolved that the property should be expropriated, and the Administrador do Conselho was having the necessary deeds in course of preparation to give effect to the Order in Council when it became known that a new feature in the negotiations had developed and had almost reached its final stage in a proposed purchase of the building and site by

the Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericordia. Ultimately it transpired that on the very day following the decision of the Council above referred to, the Provedor of the Santa Casa (Sr. P. Nolasco da Silva) with commendable promptitude secured this fine property for his corporation.

It has long been known that, following the first outbreak of plague in epidemic form in Macao, the Principal Civil Medical Officer had urged upon the Santa Casa the desirability of building a new hospital in place of the San Rafael under the charge of that benevolent institution, and Dr. J. Gomes da Silva recommended that, as soon as the opportunity offered itself, the site to be selected should for preference be on some eminence of one or other of the many hills overlooking the sea. It is further known that Dr. Gomes da Silva's recommendation was never lost sight of, but the prohibitive cost demanded for the preparation of a site not far removed from the military hospital of San Jannario rendered expedient the putting off of the scheme to a more opportune moment. This now presented itself, and the wisdom of the adoption of Dr. Gomes da Silva's professional view must have commended itself to the good judgment of the Board of Directors of the Santa Casa in availing themselves of so favourable a chance for possessing by far the largest and handsomest building in the Colony on one of its very best sites.

It has been learnt that the wing now taken up with the business of the hotel proper will be reserved for the purposes of a Sanatorium open to residents and visitors alike. The rates to be charged will be fixed at a minimum, so as to enable the Santa Casa to make the institution self-supporting. It is not the purpose of the Directorate to run it on the lines of a business undertaking. Philanthropy will be its guiding principle. Every effort will be made, with the assistance and under of the advice of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, to render the Sanatorium one perfectly consonant with the most modern principles of hygiene. No reasonable expense will be spared to provide the fixtures and appointments and to maintain them in a style in keeping with a sanatorium of the first order. The details of the scheme will be made public as soon as it has been drawn up and approved.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR MACAO.

With a view further to improve the neighbourhood, it is presumed that the Government will at an early date take into consideration the necessity for the cancellation of the squatters' holdings and compensate them for dispossession. When this is done, the existing shanties, obnoxious piggeries, and small firecracker factories skirting the hills above the site popularly known as "Tanque Mainato" on the beach in Bishop Bay will be swept away and a fine district opened up for residential buildings. It remains to be seen to what extent local enterprise will second the action of the Government. If it be not lacking, the sites where now stand squatters' hovels should be studded over with cottages and little garden annexes that should lend beauty to a spot whose very name implies picturesqueness.

Macao, 17th November.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Since writing the above the Official Bulletin dated yesterday has been issued. In it appears proclamation No. 94 dated the 12th instant. It is notified that, for public purposes, the Executive Council have unanimously resolved that the district comprised within the steep southwards from Penha to the sea and the Barra Fort shall be resumed by Government forthwith, and that it is the intention of Government as soon as the resumption is completed to reclaim the foreshore seawards so as to connect the extreme end of Praya Grande (Chunambeiro) at the base of the dismantled Bomparto Fort with the Barra Fort by a continuous roadway. Within the resumed area is situated the fine summerhouse "Santa Sancha"—a familiar landmark—purchased by Messrs. Herbert Dent & Co. a few years ago. The tumbled-down picnic-house of Maria Filippa, the cracker-factories of Cheong Chong, Lu-cat-san and Leong Fong are also to be expropriated. The power under which this measure will be carried out is Section 2 of the Act promulgated on the 3rd July, 1864.

Macao, 18th November.

THE EXTENSION OF MACAO.

It is matter for regret that the writer of the paragraph in the *Universal Gazette*, reproduced in your issue of the 1st instant, before endeavouring to belittle the Portuguese nation, when commenting upon the news of the reported negotiations for the extension of Macao's boundaries, did not make certain of his facts before committing himself to public print. His statement, which is a very mischievous one, has therefore evoked the righteous indignation of your Portuguese contemporary, *O Porvir*, which publishes a travesty of the animadversions on the Portuguese nation in its leader of the 9th instant. That the glamour of the ancient glory of Portugal yet surrounds its Far Eastern possession is a fact undoubted alike by impartial writers and its most morbid detractors. As the first European kingdom to have acquired a colony in the Orient by the skill and intrepidity of her world-famous navigators, Portugal can still hold up Macao before the present-day Powers and point with pride to her most cherished possession which she has tenaciously held through all the vicissitudes of her varied fortunes. The alleged desire to alienate Macao is, as argued by *O Porvir*, inconsistent with a sought-for enlargement of its territory. Her desire for a re-adjustment of its boundaries is no idle ambition for territorial aggrandisement. There are good reasons why a proper delimitation of its frontiers is of importance to the Colony, and not the least among those reasons, so far as the writer can judge, is the improvement and better control of the fiscal and economic conditions of the port. For, as has been previously stated in your columns, one can hardly conceive that for purposes of strategy in present-day political questions Macao will play any important part for its possessors. Without any sea-borne trade of her own, Macao need not be called upon to fulfil the purpose of a naval base for Portugal. Indeed, such a necessity does not exist for her. However valuable as a half-way house it might be were it in the possession of a Power the bulk of whose trade interest centres in South China, it cannot be said to be so for Portugal.

As has been pointed out elsewhere, the cession of the district round about Macao should form a contributory factor towards the promotion of peace between the Western Powers, and likewise remove from the shoulders of the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwangs the incubus for the suppression of piracy which it has been found too great a task to carry out effectually. With the agricultural district of H-ungshan or such portion of it as may be advisable to cede to Macao as its hinterland, there should be created a buffer territory whereon the covetous eye of aggressive imperialistic ambition may not be allowed to rest. It should serve China's ends to create such a buffer region. By herself Portugal of to-day cannot, admittedly, be impartially considered as a factor either among the military or naval Powers of modern times. Nevertheless, there can be reckoned as her backer-up her ancient ally, upon whose interest more than that of any other nation should devolve the grateful task of maintaining and supporting the dignity of the sovereignty of the Portuguese colony so tragically established beyond historical doubt in 1848.

Regarding Macao's extension from an ally's point of view, its enlargement must redound to England's gain. With any other but a friendly power for its next-door neighbour, actively pressing its trade interests under the operation of a restrictive protective tariff, Hong-kong's trade would have to face a formidable competitor in times of peace, while in the event of hostilities it would remain in too close, and consequently dangerous, proximity with its foe. It is matter of history that without Macao the early exponents of British commerce in China could never have found the resting place on their expulsion from Canton, nor such a convenient foothold or so favourable a point of vantage for the later settlement of that most flourishing colony of Hong-kong—the key of South China. So much for history. To revert to the question of the injustice to the Portuguese. The attribution to them of a desire to part with Macao for a money consideration, because of its impecuniosity, is as untrue as the statement is calculated to belittle the prestige of the

Portuguese nation. It is not my purpose here to discuss the merits of the sources of Macao's revenue, but that its Budget furnishes no ground to justify the false allegation of the disposal of the Colony is proved beyond a doubt. The following figures of its revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1901-1902, abstracted from the Colonial Estimates published in the *Boletim Official* of the 16th inst., will amply demonstrate the force of the argument that, instead of being a burden to the mother country, Macao is able to assist the home exchequer with surplus money of its own raising.

The estimated revenue is ... \$930,522.00
 " " expenditure is ... 666,159.00

\$314,362.63

or a surplus of estimated revenue over expenditure of \$201,192.084 for the current year. Besides Macao, there are two other Colonies that are self-supporting; these are the Cape Verde Islands and St. Thomas and Principe. But the gratifying features about the Macao figures is that her surplus revenue is approximately as large as the balances of the other two colonies combined. Moreover, were it not for the constant drain made upon its Treasury, by the resourcelessness of Timor, due almost entirely to the neglect of her vast mineral and agricultural possibilities, Macao would now have been much the better off by hundreds of dollars, which might go a long way to improve the condition of the approach to its silted harbour. Herein is to be found the crucial question of Macao's value to its possessors. Could the stolid indifference of the Portuguese Ministry be made but to bend to the pressure of local public opinion and the oft reiterated counsels of those best able to advise, not excepting its successive Governors, the trade of the port, in its relation to the West River especially, and following the abolition of all harbour dues, might reasonably have been increased could it have offered deeper anchorage and a better "roadway." Before concluding the lie must be emphatically given to any statement that Macao is "in the market." As it has been shown, whatever it might have been in the past, it is no white elephant at the present time. And there is every indication that, taking the appreciable rise in the value of house property as a safe guide—a rise brought about by capital attracted hither from without—there may be a return of its ancient prosperity that should still be further promoted could the harbour improvement scheme be realised at an early date and the abolition of all manner of obnoxious farm—so inimical to the rudimentary principles of Free Trade be brought about.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 17th November.
VISITORS.

The past week has been a time of festivity in Canton. H.E. Sir Ernest Satow departed at the end of last week and has been succeeded by Sir James Mackay and his staff. He arrived on Tuesday evening and spent Wednesday morning in calling on the Chinese officials, being entertained in the evening by the Chamber of Commerce at the Shameen Hotel. The party left for Wuchow this morning, where they will inspect the prospects of the West River trade.

EUROPEANS AND THE INDEMNITY.

The new import duty of 5 per cent. came into force on Monday, and the European residents are asking rather pertinently why they should have to pay the Chinese indemnity. We have seen and heard a great deal about ambassadors and plenipotentiaries of late, but if their only achievement is to raise the prices of everything we need, they would seem to be an expensive luxury. The official retort is that we are lucky not to have to pay 10 per cent. But this is an inconclusive reply to the fact that the foreign Governments having inflicted a fine on the Chinese for their misdeeds are now calmly allowing a portion of the indemnity to be exacted from their own subjects.

H.E. TAO MU ILL.

H.E. Viceroy Tao is ill with asthma and has petitioned for two months' leave. He has been

unable to see visitors for some weeks, and most of his work is being done on his behalf by the Treasurer. A few weeks ago he petitioned the throne for leave to retire on the ground of age and infirmity, but it was refused and he still remains here.

HONOURS FOR THE DEAD.

Those whom the king delighteth to honour have in China to wait long for their reward. Li Hung-chang's latest promotion can only be recorded on his tomb. He has now been created a marquis, and posthumously named the "Literary and Honest." He has further been appointed Senior Tutor to the Heir Apparent. Chinese ceremony cares nothing for the facts that there is no Heir Apparent and that the man himself is dead.

KANG YU WEI AND HIS PARTY.

There are signs that Kang Yu Wei is losing some of his influence in this province. Opinions are frequently expressed by those in favour of reform that he is doing little besides collecting subscriptions and living at his ease. A petition which recently arrived from Singapore is significant in this connection. The writer is an Amoy man named Yau, a rich merchant of Singapore and an educated man, who has taken the degree of M.A. His petition shows that he was formerly a friend and ally of Kang Yu Wei, and contributed large sums to forward his schemes. He now sends a sum of money to the Emperor and requests the Viceroy to forward his petition that he may be forgiven and his name removed from the list of suspects and proscribed.

ILLICIT ARMS.

A secret gun-factory was discovered recently at Fatsan. The house was surrounded and rushed by soldiers, and five men were captured. A quantity of newly finished rifles were found in the cellars, and these together with the plant captured have been deposited in the Government Arsenal. The thieves have been brought to Canton for trial.

RETRENCHMENT.

As a measure of retrenchment the torpedo school at Whampoa is being closed, and the two European teachers are not being allowed to renew their contract. The school was established at considerable expense, and might have proved of great use had there been any career for the boys as they left it. These however were drafted into any office regardless of the technicality of their education, often not being sent to a coast port at all.

WHAMPOA'S DECLINE.

The docks at Whampoa have for long been empty except for the occasional repainting of a Chinese cruiser, so it may be presumed that the place will now lose even that little activity it had. The Taotai in charge is a person of very marked anti-foreign tendencies, which he has inherited from his father the Commissioner Lin who made himself so famous in the Opium War.

STRIKES.

Contrary to expectation the shoemakers' strike has not yet ended, and appeal is being made to the magistrate of the Pun Yu district. The facts of the case are these. There are four distinct operations which go to the making of a shoe, and the craftsmen's guild is divided into four sections according to the nature of the work performed by the artisan. One of those sections is now on strike and demands that the masters' guild should pay 5 lie (rather under a cent) more on every pair of shoes. This demand is based on the fact that the masters have recently raised the price of shoes 5 cents a pair. The masters are afraid to grant their request lest each of the other sections should in turn demand it. In China it is the custom for the masters to feed and lodge the workmen who contract to work with them for a certain time, besides paying them a small wage. The opinion of the others and the fact that they are paid by piece-work will keep any workmen from shirking. When the strike began the masters immediately refused to pay wages, but still had to board and lodge the men. They therefore appealed to the Pun Yu magistrate to help them. He has issued a proclamation authorising them to expel the workmen and promising if necessary to help them. The craftsmen's guild has not enough money to feed the men who are locked out, but has enough influence to prevent the introduction of blacklegs, while

the men's relations will probably be able to support them. The deadlock is at present complete.

A strike is also threatened in the lantern-makers' trade. This is of the same nature, the masters having recently raised the price and the men demanding a share of the gains.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 15th November.

DISTURBANCE AT HUILAI.

Not long ago I reported an occurrence at Tietshan in the Poning district which, if not frustrated by the timely and prompt intervention of the native authorities, would have proved a serious outbreak. It appears that the peace disturbers were members of the Triad Society, who, finding that their plans failed at Tietshan, left that place and proceeded overland to Huilai in the Weichow prefecture, situated on the coast to the south of Swatow, where they molested and committed several outrages on the peaceful inhabitants. The Triad members are also supposed to have besieged the city. The local Shien appealed to the Viceroy for immediate assistance, and he, in compliance with the request, despatched 400 soldiers from Canton on board a gunboat to Huilai, at which destination the gunboat has since arrived and effected the landing of the troops. The 400 soldiers may find it an easy task to establish order and peace and disperse the Triad people, but unless an exemplary and severe punishment is meted out to them they will ere long turn up at some other unexpected place in this province.

WHO BREAKS, PAYS.

Taotai Chü of Chowchowfu is here at present and is trying to settle the claims of the Basel Mission, which suffered certain losses in the late Triad outbreak at Hsingning. I hear it will amount to something like \$20,000 to compensate the Basel Mission for loss and injury sustained. This is rather a costly affair, the payment of which, however, will be defrayed not by the Chinese Government but by the affluent of the district concerned.

THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "FU-PO" arrived here from Canton on the 14th inst., having on board the literary chancellor Wên, who came here to examine candidates for the first degree.

THE NATIVE CUSTOMS.

A *wei yuan*, sent by the Viceroy, arrived here from Canton on the 10th instant, and is to render all necessary assistance to the Commissioner of the Foreign Customs department in the management and supervision of the Native Customs. The local Chinese merchants, I am informed, would be very pleased to see the Native Customs pass under foreign control, as so many malpractices exist under its present regime.

CONSTABULARY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 12th November.

There are important possibilities in the insular constabulary, now in course of organisation here. Natives thereby will preserve the peace among their own. Such oversight is manifestly better than by those whom the people regard as strangers. If the experience of European colonial government in the East is to be repeated in the Philippines, there will be more than an even chance that the disposition thus shown by the authorities will be reciprocated in the confidence and goodwill of the people, a return not only worth gaining, but without which all progress must be hampered. Moreover, were there no work elsewhere for an army to do, the greater part of it might be kept in garrison in the United States at less cost than in the Philippines. Money outlay is only part of the price of the retention of the troops in these islands. Enervation incident to a trying climate cannot be left out of the reckoning. There is no harm in the Philippines for a short stay, but troops accustomed to the invigorating changes of temperate latitudes must pay in drafts on their health if

they remain here long. An efficient constabulary should permit the withdrawal of the greater part of the 40,000 men now here, a considerable substitution of native troops for white ones, and such a plan of rotation as may give home commands tropical service with the least possible physical risk. Should the constabulary meet the hopes of its projectors, it will contribute quite as much as any other agency to the success of Philippine government.

Peace work by the constabulary is to have the widest scope. Arrest of persons for common crime could serve only minor ends. Municipal forces should be able to look after that in the towns, and their patrol will cover much of the territory in which robbers may gather plunder, or where personal animosity may find most frequent vent in assault or disorder. Danger to the common welfare does not lie in the small disturbances inseparable from town life. There would be no good reason to draw on the public treasury for the support of an insular body merely to assist or reinforce local peace guards. Prevention rather than cure is to be the office of the constabulary, and the dangers against which it will guard, if it shall serve the purposes really behind its organisation, are those that might strike, if unchecked, at the conditions that tend toward a happy and orderly rule. The constabulary will not be a force of spies. There is no intention to interfere with as large liberty among the people as circumstances may warrant. It has by no means been proved that the natives are treacherous. Whatever moral bias may have fallen to them by birth or training, or whatever the infirmities of the insular temper, it is yet to be demonstrated that their inclinations prompt them to trickery in allegiance. Spain had ample warning of insurrection. The outbreak that opened hostilities with the American troops had been anticipated. If the people really wished independence, it is surprising how few have recanted their allegiance and gone into the field after taking the oath. Peril at this time and in immediate prospect, comes from the ambitions of disappointed or revengeful leaders, and their power over the weakness of the masses rather than from a quality of public conscience which encourages promises that are intended to be broken. While no just cause for grievance exists by reason of any public occurrences in the last year, especially in plans for the establishment and spread of civil rule, and while the people most devoutly wish for peace, ground for fear is not wanting that discontent and possibly strife may be incited for selfish ends.

Instances of surviving insurrection in some of the provinces illustrate the spirit in which danger lurks. No leader in the field can imagine that he has the remotest chance of helping his people by remaining out. He may enrich himself and perhaps gratify such of his followers in arms who prefer outlawry to order. In the districts which submit to levy for the support of such demonstrations, there must be many contributors who are fully aware of the futility of the opposition to authority. Yet even persons so convinced, knowing that their personal comfort and the welfare of their communities depend upon peaceful conditions, keep on paying tribute to those in the field, whom they could not on any account be induced to betray to the American authorities. The masses in communities from which help is asked furnish it as a matter of course to the extent of their ability, and say nothing to the authorities about it. What the Americans learn definitely comes from provinces cleaned up, after the tribute has ceased. Natives tell of what has occurred but not of evils or impositions existing. All testimony agrees that the stress of insurrection has been much more severe upon the purses and property of the people than were the injustices committed by Spain. The money and energy employed for a Secret Service in the islands have availed little against the wall of native taciturnity. Such results as justify the Secret Service organisation may be largely traced to native agencies, employed *sub rosa* in the service. American skill would be baffled but for help from this source. On the other hand, no service could possibly be organised more efficient than that which the insurgents have enjoyed, for practically all the natives in the unpacified districts are self-constituted

agents, who get nothing for what they do, but are as faithful and diligent in conveying information that comes their way to the insurgents, or passing it on in their direction, as if they were highly paid. This kind of native work has proceeded under the eyes of the authorities in Manila, so that intentions framed at headquarters have beyond doubt reached distant provinces ahead of official instructions, and have been known by natives in these provinces before the persons for whom they were intended received them. Secret Service officials heard of this proceeding from officers of regiments in various parts of the islands, who knew of the intention to transfer their commands from native rumour, sometimes several days in advance of the receipt of official orders. The bait of false information was put out and nibbled, and the corrective then applied. Men suspected of the mischief found themselves shifted to offices as remunerative as the ones in which they had been able to serve their friends, and nothing said to them about the cause for the change. The only certainty in this connection is that less information seems to leak than before. Leakage at any rate is not so noticeable as formerly. It would be rather too much to hope that it had wholly ceased, for the insurgents now out seem to know enough of what concerns them at Manila to enable them to keep out of the way of harm and, as at Lipa, they occasionally inflict so much damage as to compel the inference that something more than military prescience guides them.

It is clearly essential that the authorities and the people should understand each other. The common welfare and that of the government demand that the relations be close and friendly. A diagnosis of native feeling toward the whites may not yet be made with certainty. Language is doubtless a bar to confidence, as well as colour. The apparent submission in Pacific colonies to white rule, and the conclusions that the natives bow to the whites as to a superior race, may be better grounded elsewhere than here. Even in those possessions which contain as great a tribal variety of inhabitants as do the Philippines, the blood mixture is not as promiscuous or as mischievous. If a Chinese infusion is harmful, the Philippines have fared worse than any other region, for in Cochin-China, where the French are, and further south, in the territory of English enterprise the Chinese have their proper families and preserve considerable purity of racial blood. Out of 51,567 Chinese in this city, only 349 are women. The percentage of women is not larger elsewhere in the islands. According to estimates at the Board of Health, at least one-third of the 180,000 inhabitants of the city classed as native are of Chinese descent. This product represents native business skill and energy, and it is credited with insincerity and other qualities the reverse of attractive. Facts appear to be as far from satisfying as are theories in regard to the effects of Chinese and Malay mixture. Leaders of insurrection have come from that stock, and it is certainly now a power, for good or for mischief. The compound of Spanish and Malay, or by whatever minor designation the natives who came under the civilising influence of Spain may prefer to be known, ranks with the mulatto the world over. It has produced a few examples of conspicuous ability and character, but as a whole it is as inferior in attainment as in scruple, and will bear watching all the time.

Those are the two classes to be dreaded as breeders of trouble. They lack numbers for a stand by themselves, and have always more aptitude in egging others on than in incurring personal risks. In the game of insular politics it may be expected that they will omit no tricks that their ingenuity can devise. Secret meetings, signs of discontent, mutterings against authority, threatened outbreak and similar annoyances, having in view only selfish ends and yet calculated to disturb alike the people and the authorities, are in the line of work that makes political capital for such persons. If they can be forestalled by a counter-influence, striving always for order and peace, or if their schemes may be nipped so early as to blight them, the islands may be saved from taking steps backward, and progress may perhaps be swift toward conditions of public content. Without pernicious influences

to misguide them, the masses of the people may be trusted not to make trouble. They wish to pursue their quiet ways undisturbed. If they may be reasonably protected in that effort, they will be quite satisfied to let those who will make the money and manage the politics of the islands.

In a force of 4,000, not more than 200 of the insular constabulary will be Americans. They will have their commanding offices. There will be a chief, four assistant chiefs, each in immediate command of considerable territory, and from one to four inspectors for each province. Non-commissioned officers and the ranks will be filled by natives. There will be from 15 to 150 men to a province. When the constabulary project was first broached, many thought it a good plan to confide the peace interests of no province to men from that province. It seemed as if strangers would be less influenced by local environment than friends, and that if men watched their own neighbourhoods, they might lead in unruly sentiment rather than curb it. Since the most important function of the constabulary will be to keep the government in the closest possible touch with public feeling, those in authority concluded that a constabulary strange to the masses would be less likely to know such feeling or to enjoy confidences in regard to it, than would men toward whom neighbourhoods entertained a friendly relation. If a neighbourhood were bent on mischief or were approached by schemers, a strange constabulary would either be kept in ignorance of it, or it might as readily fall in with it as a force not strange. On the other hand, were the force loyal and alert, it would be much more efficient, both as an agency of restraint, and arrest, than if it had excited the resentment of the people by coming in from another province. Appointments on this basis would thus carry not only an expression of confidence and impose on appointees a faulty not otherwise perhaps to be inspired, but they appeal to local pride and honour. Provinces are thereby impelled, from considerations of sentiment, to keep good their credit with authority.

The constabulary will be composed of picked men, chosen for character, intelligence, and courage. Drill will be as thorough and as regular as in the army, and discipline as well observed. The rate of pay is high enough to induce a good quality of service, and there can be no doubt that the pay will be promptly distributed, instead of piling up arrears, as occurred in other times. Under military rule in Manila, the police organisation here was as creditable as in any city in the United States, having been chosen from volunteer or regular soldiers of conspicuously good record. Many of these men have entered the constabulary as provincial inspectors. The higher officers have done themselves credit in the army. Applicants among the natives were so numerous as to make easily possible the most careful selections.

The duties of patrol to be performed by the constabulary are intended to keep under close watch at all times and in order the various provinces, so that travel, business, and living will be safe in every part of the islands. Brigandage, always a widespread curse, will be relentlessly hunted. With bandits, as with insurgents, the natives are most tolerant. They would like to run them out, but dare not of their own initiative for fear of clan feuds or revenges. White troops could never rely on native help in tracking them down or disposing of them. Such hope as may be encouraged in respect to this form of lawlessness must rest upon acquaintance with local conditions, and it can be furthered only through an agency like the constabulary, enjoying the confidence of the people in its various fields of work and having certainly behind it ample force to carry out its purposes. Soldiers have had too much to do of a disagreeable nature in the last few years to make them an acceptable element in provincial life. When it is known, as now it should be, that the military will keep hands off in civil affairs, but that it will be at civil call, at the instance of native authority, for the suppression of disorder, and that such call will be prompted by the constabulary, white troops may come to be regarded as allies rather than as meddlers in native affairs. Therein lies the prospect of a cordiality of relation,

so far experienced only in isolated cases. (The intimacy between constabulary and people is expected to make political schism for selfish ends, and plots against the common welfare, impossible. Free discussion, general enlightenment upon matters of public concern, the ventilation of differences of opinion, and other interchanges compatible with orderly government will never be discouraged. If allegiance be loyal and unquestioned, details of political conduct will not come under official displeasure. The constabulary is specially enjoined not to interfere in municipal or provincial elections. A constable may vote in his province, but he must not be an election officer, or solicit votes, or himself be a candidate at any election.

All the duties which the law assigns to the constabulary are intended to attract rather than repel loyal and orderly sentiment in the provinces. The municipal police will be permitted to proceed with their work unhampered, except in case of inefficiency or misconduct. Provincial inspectors are required to examine municipal police conditions and to report upon them. This does not warrant officious assumption of superiority, and if both insular and municipal bodies do faithful service, one should supplement the other so efficiently as to insure smooth running of the official machinery. The constabulary will be expected to have reliable sources of information as to movements of political concern in the provinces, and to inform the government of the progress of counsels that invite dissension. It can hardly be hoped that malcontents will subside at once. Stern measures of suppression may now and then be necessary. If the people really want peace, however, and wish opportunity to satisfy themselves by actual trial of the purposes of government to deal fairly by all interests, the constabulary can help them to such a trial by keeping the field clear of disturbing elements.

It is hoped that the constabulary may serve as a link between government and people, to the end that improved acquaintance may put them on a good footing toward each other. Those in authority believe that, once convinced of the beneficent intentions of government, the people will become devoted to it. There is as little doubt that authority can be exercised with clearer intelligence when it shall appreciate better than now the motives and aspirations of those to be governed. The task of bringing the two into sympathy may well engage talent of a superior order, to which the constabulary alone could hardly be equal. That body is to have a most important part in preparing the people, by simple, practical example, for the great popular lesson which it is hoped to teach. If good behaviour can be insured until the masses shall be convinced that their interests and those of the government are identical, and hence are to be served only by peaceful, orderly relations, the chief problem in the Philippines will thereby be solved. No work in that direction can at present be so effectual as that devolving upon the constabulary.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 9th inst. :—

The River Improvement works are a great sight at present. Both the large cuttings are in hand, and no less than twenty-two thousand men are at work on them.

We note with pleasure that a subscription list has been opened under the auspices of the B.M.C. on behalf of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. The men lost nearly all their kits in the recent fire; in their prompt action to save the horses from a ghastly fate they deliberately ignored their own gear, and we are confident that Tientsin will see that they are not losers by this. The politeness and efficiency with which the men do their tiresome and exacting police duty have given them a strong claim on our gratitude; we say nothing of the social obligation we owe them, as we are confident Tientsin needs no filippine to perform a duty which is of the nature of a pleasure.

His Majesty's Minister is making a tour of the Consular Ports and will visit as many as he can before the closing of the Pei-ho navigation. He is understood at present to have gone up the Yangtze and hopes to be back in Peking about the 6th prox. We hope His Excellency

will try to ignore the so-called pressure of normal business and make an annual trip to the Litoral. To say nothing of the good effect of change on health, the Capital is such a place that no man should stay there long. We have never known a man long resident in Peking whose moral fibre did not require bracing up. We devoutly hope that Sir Ernest in his itinerary will not keep exclusively to the Consulates. He will often find the air more bracing in the Hongs of his own folk.

The *P. and T. Times* has a leading article and several other references to the late Li Hung-chang. In the editorial the writer says:—"Li lived and died a great opportunist, living from hand to mouth. Let us add in justice that he did more to stave off the inevitable than any other Chinese statesman of his age could have done." Our contemporary states that the old Viceroy's death-bed was attended by his two sons Lord Li and Li Ching Mei, and cautions its readers not to believe the certain crop of rubbish and lies that will gather round the last few days of the life history of the dead statesman.

The death of the old *Chung Tung*, says the same paper, will tell on his *fidus Achates* Mr. W. Pethick, who, we regret to hear, is still in far from robust health at Chefoo. M. Pethick at one time contemplated writing the life of the Viceroy Li, and was understood to have collected a vast amount of material for the purpose. It is to be hoped that in due time this work will appear. No other foreigner since the Jesuits' palmy days has ever been so much behind the veil which hides the Chinese official mind from our scrutiny. The history of China in decay has with the irony of events, cohered round the personality of the one man who tried to galvanise her into new life: the story of this life, if told with candour and philosophic insight, will be one of the most fascinating biographies ever written.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

SAILORS AND RICKSHA-COOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
H.M. Dockyard, 15th November.

SIR,—Commencing in the same way as "One who Knows," I was particularly struck by a portion of his last paragraph, in which he states "If the coolie sometimes tries to make a good thing out of a mandarin bluejacket he is only paying back old scores." Your correspondent evidently thinks that two wrongs make a right, and that because the ricksha-coolie is fleeced (and I may state that—with twenty months' residence ashore here—the civilian element are greater sinners in this respect than Jack) he is perfectly free to make up his deficit out of the pockets of a drunken sailor.

Now, Sir, "One who Knows" evidently wants a little plain talking to. There are, roughly speaking, some 13,000 Naval men in Chinese waters, and the author of that letter has in my opinion grossly insulted them as a body: he has also by his letter practically called the Rev. C. Bone a liar, and then finishes by hiding his identity under a *nom de plume*. I personally really do know, and can as a sailor add my testimony to that of the Wesleyan Chaplain, that the bluejacket is systematically fleeced, as only occasionally coming ashore, and in most cases knowing nothing whatever about fares, he generally gives the coolie what he asks for.—Yours, etc.,

ARNOLD E. HENWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
U.S.S. *Princeton*, 19th November.

SIR,—Owing to the irregularity of the receipt of the daily papers on board a man-o'-war, I am somewhat tardy in noticing that letter in the *Press* under date of November 14th, championing the cause of the ricksha-coolie *versus* Jack ashore, written by some unscrupulous individual who cowardly voices his sentiments under the *nom de plume* of "One who knows," and in reply to his bare and thoughtless assertion, I beg to make a statement in defence of myself and shipmates.

It is a well known fact that generosity is Jack's greatest attribute, and in view of that

all kinds and classes of people take every possible opportunity to "fleece" him. Jack expects to be fleeced to a certain extent, but some people give him credit for so little intelligence and demand such exorbitant rates that his sense of justice rebels against such outrages and he is forced to vindicate himself as best he can as "he is no more of a shining light than that much abused person, the ricksha-coolie", and has no one to look to for sympathy or assistance.

It was but a week since while ashore in Hongkong, I engaged a ricksha and after shopping for two hours or so the coolie expressed a craving desire for "chow", for which I magnanimously tendered him a dollar and I was not in a "maudlin condition" either. In a remarkably short time the coolie reappeared and I continued my shopping for about twenty minutes and endeavoured to dismiss the coolie with ten cents additional but he strenuously demanded more. Under such circumstances what would "One who knows" recommend—a compliance with every demand, or would he exercise a little commonsense regardless of the opinions of idle observers?

That is not the only experience of that kind I have had with the ricksha-coolie, and my shipmates are invariably troubled in a like manner. I would suggest that a scale of rates be posted in every ricksha by order of the Police Department, as this would serve as a guide for the sailor in summing up the amount he "robbed the ricksha-coolie of", and would save the Chino a great deal of breath to thank "One who knows" for a twopenny fare.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN SHERMAN,
U. S. Navy.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 19th November.

SIR,—No wanderer lost in a Sahara longs as the residents of the Belilios Terrace are at the present time longing for water! When there is a dearth, as at this season, it is well and good that the water-supply should be cut down and limited to certain hours in the day, but there is no reason why in some quarters the supply should be, it seems, shut out altogether.

Many of us are paying as much as 40 to 50 cents a day to outside coolies for a few pails of more or less turbid water and just enough for washing the hands! A letter on the matter appeared in your paper some days back but it had, to all appearance, the same effect to rouse the W.A. as if one were to present an address to a mummy. Thanking you for the insertion of these lines.—Yours, etc.,

NO WATER.

WATER-FAMINE AND INUNDATION-RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 20th November.

SIR,—In His Excellency's speech at the New Tung Wa Hospital it is hinted that shortly this community will be approached with a subscription for relief to the sufferers by the Yangtze inundation. Let us hope that His Excellency will also kindly see that measures are adopted to allay the prevalent distress caused by the water famine here. Many months must elapse before relief may be expected in the shape of rain. In the meantime where are the two hundred thousand inhabitants to obtain their supply of water, which is already so scarce? And it must be borne in mind that the greater part of them is not in a position to pay for water, while it is precisely that section that, on sanitary grounds, need it badly. Under the circumstances, the proverbial munificence of the Colony should likewise be relied upon, and with better justification, for

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the agents of the Indo-China S. N. Co., informed us on the 17th inst. that they were in receipt of a telegram from London that the Board of Directors of the Company have declared an interim dividend of 8s. per share, free of income-tax, for the current year.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth ordinary yearly meeting of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, was held at noon on the 16th inst. Captain Tillet, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and the others present were Dr. Noble and Mr. F. Maitland (Directors), Mr. James Walker (Manager), Mr. R. P. Moffitt (Secretary), and Mr. Ling Wong.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the SECRETARY,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual custom and consider the same as read. Your Directors are pleased at being able to present to you such a favourable report, and trust that the same satisfactory state of affairs may continue in the future. The business of the Company has increased considerably during the past year, and I am pleased to say that there is every indication of the increase continuing. The Board propose paying a dividend of one dollar and a quarter per share, absorbing \$12,500, and to transfer \$8,000 to Reserve Fund, deeming it advisable, owing to the nature of the Company's business, to build up a substantial reserve, and trust that this view will meet with your approval. The health of the herd has, on the whole, been good, and any sickness which occurred has always, owing to the system of isolation adopted, been prevented from spreading beyond the shed in which it broke out. I see no useful end in enlarging on matters concerning our Company, so will allow the Report to speak for itself, but, before moving the adoption of same, I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, second by Mr. MAITLAND, the Report and Accounts were adopted.

The re-election of Dr. Noble and Mr. Maitland, the retiring Directors, was proposed by Mr. WALKER, seconded by Mr. LING WONG, and agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MAITLAND, proposed that Mr. Fullarton Henderson be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year. The motion was carried.

It was also proposed by the CHAIRMAN that the auditor's fee be increased in future to the sum of \$50 per annum.

Mr. WALKER seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday morning.

WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on the 18th inst. Mr. J. G. Schroter occupied the chair, and there were present—Messrs. J. Orange, A. G. Norris (consulting committee), H. Brodersen (secretary), O. Von der Heyde, H. Oldenburg, C. W. Dickson, N. P. Northcote, and B. Shepherd.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Johann George Ludwig Schroter, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

The shareholders were also asked to fix the remuneration to be paid to the liquidator.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, since you approved in the last meeting of the sale of our property and authorised the general managers to take all necessary steps in connection therewith, the property has been duly transferred to the new owners after arrival of the documents from home which were needed to free it from encumbrances, and the money was paid to us early in September. You will remember that the amount was \$300,000, less 1 per cent. brokerage, out of which we had to pay off the mortgages, one for \$140,000, and the other for \$20,000, thus leaving a balance

of \$137,000. We have received two months' extra rent up to the time of transfer, but on the other hand had to pay some expenses connected with the sale. The question before us is to decide what to do with the money. It seems to me and your Committee that by the sale of the whole of the property the best course to follow is already indicated, namely to wind up voluntarily and return the money to the shareholders. If this would be agreed on the financial position would be as follows: when adding some interest now accruing we have a cash balance in the Bank of round \$139,000, against which there is no debt so to speak. The deductions there are only come under the heading of small expenses, a few hundred dollars, about \$250 for outstanding dividends, remuneration for general managers and consulting committee, besides the cost of liquidation. I make this a total of \$4,000, so that we shall have in hand about \$135,000, or almost \$52 per share. Before putting the resolution specified in the notice, I shall be glad to answer any questions.

There were no questions and the resolution was put to the meeting by the CHAIRMAN.

It was seconded by Mr. NORTHCOTE and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. DICKSON, seconded by Mr. VON DER HEYDE, the remuneration to the liquidator was fixed at \$2,000.

A second extraordinary general meeting will be held later to confirm the above resolution.

HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY, LD.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the first annual general meeting to be held at the Company's Office, No. 20, Des Vœux Road, at noon, on Monday, the 25th November:—

ACCOUNTS.

The net profit after paying all working expenses is \$8,864.58 and the balance remaining at profit and loss account after deducting interim dividend and consulting committee's fee \$3,126.00 paid on 24th April, 1901, is \$5,738.58, which together with interest received and scrip fees gives a total of \$5,867.56 which with the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Consulting committee and auditor's fees	\$ 475.00
Final dividend of 6 per cent. making 12 per cent. for the year	3,510.00
Write off Goodwill	1,500.00
" " Furniture	70.00
" " Wanchai Pipe and Staging	53.48
Carry forward to new account	259.08
Total	\$5,867.57

BOATS.

The new steam water-boat built by Messrs. Bailey & Murphy for the company was delivered in the month of August and is giving every satisfaction.

In view of the low value at which the boats, taken over from Mr. J. W. Kew, stand in the company's books, the Consulting Committee has not considered it necessary to write off anything this year.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Liao Tsze San and Chau Sui Ki retire from the Committee but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts who offers himself for re-election.

LIAO TSZE SAN,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1901.

The death occurred on the 29th ult. of one of Bangkok's oldest residents in the person of Capt. S. J. B. Ames, who succumbed to dysentery. Capt. Ames was close on 70 years of age. In 1864, in the last Siamese King's reign, he was engaged in Singapore to organise the Bangkok Police. He went to Bangkok on a three years' agreement, and he retained his position for twenty-six years, resigning in 1890. It was a more difficult position than it is to-day, but Capt. Ames managed to do some useful work, and he received decorations from the King of Siam.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 18th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

FORGERY.

Lau Man Che was indicted on five counts for forgery, the document involved being a promissory note for \$500. He pleaded not guilty on all the counts.

The following jury was empanelled:—J. Lee, V. C. Herbst, J. E. Lee, N. G. Marques, P. F. da C. Prata, D. Benjamin, and A. E. Asgar.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, who was instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, said the complainant in this case was until lately a resident in Amoy, and met the defendant in Manila some time last year. In March of this year he came over to Hongkong with the intention of starting business here. The defendant followed him shortly afterwards, and was informed by the complainant of the latter's intention to open a business. On 6th March the complainant, accompanied by the defendant, went to a shop and ordered four chops which were to be used in his business. Of those four chops the important one for the purpose of the case was the "borrowing money chop." On three subsequent days the complainant and defendant again visited the shop and ordered one chop on each occasion. The complainant started business on 21st March, there being only himself and another man as partners. The capital of the business amounted to \$3,000, \$2,000 of this sum being contributed by the complainant and the remaining \$1,000 by his partner. At the outset the defendant was engaged as a shop-coolie at a wage of \$10 a month, and continued in that employment until 1st May, when he was discharged by the complainant, who had found fault with him a few days previously. On 3rd May the complainant received a letter from Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, as solicitors for the defendant, in which letter the allegation was made that the defendant had put \$600 into the complainant's business. On the following days the complainant wrote denying the allegation, and on 28th May he was served with a copy of a writ as being the defendant in a suit in which his late employee, as plaintiff, sought for the recovery of the sum of \$500 alleged to be due on a promissory note dated 13th May, 1901. On 7th June the complainant went to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist's office, accompanied by the late Mr. Robinson, barrister-at-law, and inspected the promissory note, which he saw at once was a forgery. However, the defendant persisted in the matter, and on 13th June the summary case came on for trial before his Lordship T. Sercombe Smith, judgment eventually being given for the complainant as defendant, with costs. The present case was the sequel of that action.

Evidence having been heard, the jury, by a majority of six to one, found the prisoner guilty on the first, second, and fifth counts, and not guilty on the third and fourth. He was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER CASE.

Miguel Hilario Roxas, the Filipino musician, was charged with the attempted murder by stabbing of Madame Maria Monroy de Zarza on 9th September in this Colony. He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Acting Attorney-General, and was instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor.

The following jury was empanelled:—C. Osmund, A. R. Grieve, C. Makeham, E. A. H. Siebs, A. P. Langley, A. Ellis, and E. H. Krol.

Mr. Slade, addressing the jury, said there were two counts in the indictment against the prisoner. In the first he was charged with having wounded with intent to murder, and in

the second with wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. It would be for the jury to say, when they had heard the evidence, which of the two things the prisoner meant to do when he stabbed Madame de Zarza, if they found that he did stab her. Mr. Slade detailed the case as it has already appeared in these columns, and said that practically the only defence offered by the prisoner was that Madame de Zarza first stabbed him and then herself. Evidence, however, would be adduced to show that it was physically impossible for her to do so.

On the conclusion of counsel's address, the hearing of evidence was proceeded with, and the case afterwards adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Tuesday, 19th November.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

THE FILIPINO STABBING CASE.

The hearing of the evidence for the prosecution having been concluded, the prisoner Roxas proceeded to call in his witnesses for the defence. Early in the proceedings, however, his Lordship ruled that certain such evidence was irrelevant and therefore could not be heard.

This considerably shortened the trial, and by half-past eleven his Lordship had proceeded to sum up.

The jury afterwards retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of ten minutes returned into Court, when the foreman intimated that by a majority of 5 to 2 they found the prisoner guilty on the first count and unanimously guilty on the second count.

His Lordship asked if the prisoner had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. The reply, given with outstretched hands, was that if he were a guilty man, why was not he arrested at the time? All the witnesses for the defence were in favour of Madame de Zarza and he was at their mercy. If the jury said he was guilty, what could he do?

His Lordship—I think the jury have come to a very sound conclusion. The offence for which you are convicted is very heavily punished—in fact, to the extent of penal servitude for life, and the lowest sentence I can pass is ten years' imprisonment, with hard labour, upon the first count, and five years' imprisonment, also with hard labour, upon the second, both sentences to run concurrently.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING
CHIEF JUSTICE).

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Ma Choi was charged on two counts, the first being one of robbery with one or more persons in Hunghom Bay on 7th September, and the second of wounding to do grievous bodily harm. The prisoner pleaded guilty on the first count only.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, said he would not proceed on the second count.

Sentence was passed of seven years' hard labour and two whippings of twenty strokes each.

Wednesday, 20th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (ACTING
CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CAPSIMUM MURDERS.

Kwok Tak Kung, Kwok Tsat Po, and Chan Yat were charged with having on 13th August at Capsimum, in the waters of the Colony, murdered one Chan Shap Ng.

They pleaded not guilty.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Messrs. M. W. Slade and E. Sharpe, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. O. D. Thomson solicitor, appeared for the accused.

The following jury was empanelled:—H. A. Burke, H. W. Fortesquieu, N. K. Davidson, P. Hardman, H. M. Michael C. O. G. Herman, F. E. C. Georg.

The Acting Attorney-General in opening the case said that the first witness whom he should call was Cheung Chan Luk, a man who had taken some part in the affair and had turned King's evidence. That witness would tell the jury that he was a shrimper living at Capsimum and that on the 11th of August about 9 o'clock in the morning the first prisoner Kwok Tak Kung invited him to take part in an attack upon a boat. That conversation took place in the first prisoner's house at Capsimum. The latter said, "Attack the boat, there are a few hundred or a thousand dollars on it." Prisoner also said to the witness, "Can you get some men?" meaning apparently men to help in the meditated attack. Witness replied, "No." It appeared that while that conversation took place the second prisoner Kwok Tsat Po was also present. About an hour afterwards Kwok Tak brought the third prisoner Chan Yat to the matshed, but no conversation of any moment took place between these two. The first prisoner on the same day seemed to have gone to Taikoktsui by himself in a boat, returning about midnight on the morning of the 12th. About noon of that day the three prisoners and Cheung Chan Luk went in the first prisoner's boat to Taikoktsui, arriving there between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. There they anchored close to the boat which was subsequently attacked. They spent the night there. On the following day, the boat which was attacked sailed away at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the direction of Capsimum and shortly afterwards the prisoners got their boat under weigh and followed. There were altogether six men on the latter craft. The prisoners' boat did not follow the other right into Capsimum but anchored in an adjacent bay. The second prisoner went overland to see where the objective of their attack was anchored and coming back reported her to be lying near the Customs House. It should be mentioned that the prisoners' boat had towed a dinghy all the way. About 11 p.m. on 13th August the occupants of the pursuers' boat got into the dinghy and rowed round to the bay where the boat which they designed to attack was anchored. According to the evidence, three of them were armed—the first and second prisoners with revolvers and the third with a knife. When their boat neared the other the second prisoner got into the water with a knife with the view of cutting the anchor rope of the latter. There were a good many boats anchored in the vicinity and the idea in the minds of those people was apparently to set the boat adrift and tow it away from there to a place where they would be able to dispose more easily of the people on board. The second prisoner, it would appear, did cut the rope, and thereupon the crew of the dinghy tried to tow the boat away. Unfortunately for them it was attached to another boat and their attempt resulted in a certain amount of scraping and bumping which woke up the occupants of that and the other boats. As to what took place subsequently, the evidence of Chan Luk and the other witnesses did not tally in all details, but there was, the Acting Attorney General thought, very good reason for that, considering the prevailing darkness and the confusion that must have existed among people suddenly awakened by a disturbance and the firing of shots. At all events, he thought the witnesses agreed upon this point, that the first prisoner fired several shots from the revolver which he carried, and that as a result the man whose death formed the subject of the indictment died almost immediately, and that his father was mortally wounded and died shortly afterwards. There were also two other men hit with revolver bullets. With regard to the second prisoner, King's evidence, he thought, only referred to him as having cut the anchor rope of the boat attacked and swam ashore. Other witnesses would give further details with regard to him, as to his having got into the dinghy after cutting the rope and also as to one man seeing him in the water swimming towards the boat and hitting at him with a bamboo pole, whereupon the first prisoner fired two shots. The point to consider with regard to the second prisoner was, however, that he had taken part in a common design to attack this boat and to overbear the people on board should resistance be offered. As to the third witness he was not apparently armed, according to King's evidence. Other evidence, however, would be led to show

that he went on board the boat which was attacked and took part in the struggle which ensued with the people on board. The struggle, it seems, lasted for some time. The first person to be shot was the man whose death formed the subject-matter of that charge which was being investigated now. After he was shot it appeared that a brother of his was also shot down by the first prisoner. At this point their father, the master of the boat, Chang Shing Tak, called out to the prisoner. "I know you and you have killed my sons." The first prisoner again fired and hit the father, who ultimately died from his wounds, but his death formed no part of that day's investigation. The second son Chan Fa Shing had also died in hospital; his death was not, though, the result of his wounds, but was caused by beri-beri. The defence which the accused had set up was practically an alibi. In connection with the identification of the prisoners, they had apparently been frequently at Capsimun before and were well known to the boat people who were witnesses for the prosecution.

The examination of witnesses was then begun and continued until late in the afternoon. The hearing of evidence was resumed on Thursday and adjourned till yesterday.

THE INTERPORT CRICKET WEEK.

SHANGHAI v. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

On the 16th inst. at 10.15 the Straits resumed their match with Shanghai. The northern team had scored 227 in their first innings, the Straits 105 in their first and 230 in their second. When stumps were drawn on Friday evening Shanghai had commenced their second innings, McEuen and Lanning batting and the score standing 25 runs for 0 wickets. McEuen took the first over—a maiden—from Billings, at the City Hall end. Off Mackenzie, who bowled from the other end, Lanning opened the scoring with a hit to square leg for a single. McEuen contrived to cut the same bowler to point and into the slips very nicely twice or thrice, but failed to find an opening in the field, Wright and Green showing great smartness in picking up and returning. Runs came slowly in the first 15 minutes. Lanning scored the first boundary of the day by outting Mackenzie into the slips, and registered another 6 off the next ball, which he drove to square leg. Billings's bowling was not getting a chance owing to the bumpy nature of the upper wicket; off one of the resultant loose balls. McEuen secured a splendid on drive for a boundary. Lanning also had a good hit to leg for 3 off Mackenzie, but was caught out by the latter at the end of half-an-hour's play with a ball which rose softly off his glove. Score, 48-1-26. Rose, who was next man in, snicked Mackenzie in the slips for 4 with the first ball. He was caught off the third, however, by Whitley at square leg. Score 52-2-4. Price took up the partnership with McEuen, who in the next over put Billings through the slips for 2 and to the screen for 4, but when ends were reversed was caught smartly by Mactaggart in the slips off a snicked ball. Score 59-3-25. The wickets were falling with a frequency which must have given uneasy qualms to the batting team. Less than 40 minutes had been played and already three good bats had retired. True, they only required something like 50 runs to win; but the "rot" that had set in would require to be nipped in the bud if even that modest figure were to be reached. Turnbull now joined Price. He had not been many minutes at the wicket and had scored nil when he hit a medium-paced ball from Mackenzie directly to that bowler, who made a magnificent catch of it after a sprint. Score, 63-4-0. Farbridge filled the vacancy at the wicket. But the "rot" continued. Only 4 had been added to the score between these batsmen when Price was caught at point by Barkshire off Billings. Score, 67-5-5. No less than 42 maidens had already been bowled that morning. This gives some idea of the effective character of the bowling. The fielding also was excellent, far superior to what it had been during the first innings of the Shanghai team. Potter, who followed Price at the wicket, broke the monotony of the game by driving Billings to the on for

a boundary and in the next over hitting Mackenzie to leg for 4. At the end of an hour, the scoring board showed that 80 runs had been registered. The batsmen in occupation of the wicket looked like becoming set. Farbridge had two good hits—one off McEuen to the on boundary. But Fate seemed to be against the North. When the total had been run up to 87, Potter was caught by the wicket-keeper Voules off a snicked ball sent down from McEuen's end. Score 87-6-1-1. Mann joined Farbridge and several singles off both bats were hailed as a welcome addition to the score. The wicket was obviously lumpy. One ball from Mackenzie's end rose sharply and hit Mann on the head. Under such conditions it was not to be wondered at that so far catches had been responsible for the dismissal of the bats. Billings added to his record of maidens by sending down another against Farbridge. In the ensuing over Mann got away a hit to leg for a single and Farbridge followed up by securing a boundary off the same end, but was clean bowled with the next ball. Score, 95-7-16. Three wickets to fall and 15 runs required to win. A great responsibility rested with the remaining bats. Mann, who was joined by Stanion, brought the total up to the century by hitting Mackenzie to the screen. Both batsmen were playing with the care which was natural under the circumstances. The field were anxiously alert. When the score stood at 103 and only 7 more were required for a victory, the chances of a sensational close to the match were increased by Mackenzie clean bowling out Stanion. Score, 103-8-3. V. H. Lanning, tenth man in, negotiated in safety the remainder of Mackenzie's over. In that which followed, Mann drove to on for a single and Lanning stole 1 off a snick in the slips. 2 other of the necessary points were scored by Mann with a cut to point and by Lanning off a snick in the slips. At this stage Lanning was narrowly missed by Barkshire at point. Three required for a win. One of these was contributed by Mann by means of a leg hit off McEuen, and when ends were reversed he drove Mackenzie to leg for another single, thus drawing the score level. Only one run for a win. Surely the point would be forthcoming before another wicket fell. But no, Mann returned a medium ball from Billings straight into that bowler's hands and was caught easily. Score, 109-9-13. The state of tension among players and spectators alike was now extreme. Weippert, the last hope of Shanghai, took the remaining balls of Billings' over without getting the winning point. The bowling changed ends and Mackenzie sent down a maiden against Lanning. Again Weippert faced Billings's attack. With the first ball of the over relief to the general tension came, for it resulted in a leg bye, and a sensational match ended with the two not-outs having each a "duck's egg" against his name. The innings closed at 12.20 P.M.

Appended are the complete scores and bowling analysis:—

SHANGHAI.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. E. Lanning, c Green, b		c and b Mackenzie ..	26
Mactaggart	40	c Mactaggart, b	
R. J. McEuen, b Sharp ..	8	Mackenzie	25
Capt. Price, b Billings ...	93	c Barkshire, b Billings	5
Capt. Rose, b Whitley ...	13	c Whitley, b Mackenzie	4
W. H. Turnbull, not out 0		c and b Mackenzie ..	0
R. C. Farbridge, b Whitley	17	b Mackenzie	16
F. W. Potter, c Voules, b			
Sharp	16	c Voules, b Billings	10
J. Mann, c Kerr, b Billings	5	c and b Billings	13
W. K. Stanion, c Barkshire, b			
Billings	22	b Mackenzie	3
V. H. Lanning, b Billings	0	not out	0
W. H. Weippert, b Billings	0	not out	0
Extras	13	Extras	8
Total	227	Total (for 9 wickets)	110
STRAITS.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. B. Voules, b Potter ..	15	c Potter	1
W. Langham-Carter, b		c Weippert, b Potter	2
Mann	1	ter	76
H. W. Sharp, b Mann ..	1	b Potter	8
C. F. Green, b Mann ..	17	c Weippert, b Potter	
G. M. Billings, c Weippert, b			
Mann	11	not out	43
C. R. Barkshire, b Potter	6	b Potter	0
R. M. Mackenzie, c Farbridge, b		c A. E. Lanning, b	
ann	4	Mann	42
M. H. Whitley, b Mann	4	c A. E. Lanning, b	
		Mann	4

J. G. Mactaggart, c and		b Potter	1	c Price, b Stanion ...	14
A. G. Wright, b Potter	28	c and b Potter	17		
Dr. Dane, not out	5	c Turnbull, b McEuen	9		
Extras	12	Extras	15		
Total	105	Total	231		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SHANGHAI.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Billings	25	10	37	5	30	16	42	3
Mackenzie	5	2	7	—	27	7	59	6
Sharp	25	5	60	2	8	2	1	—
Whitley	12.3	4	45	2	—	—	—	—
Carter	4	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Mactaggart	8	1	44	1	—	—	—	—

STRAITS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Potter	21.5	10	38	4	24	9	63	6
Mann	19	9	50	6	20	3	69	2
Stanion	2	—	5	—	12	1	48	1
McEuen	—	—	—	—	12.4	2	35	1
V. H. Lanning ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

Mann bowled 3 wides.

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

At 1.40 the match Hongkong v. Shanghai was begun. Captain Dorehill won the toss and sent in Hancock and Clifton Brown against the bowling of Potter and Mann. There was one change in the Hongkong team, Major Beresford-Ash filling the place of Sercombe Smith. Potter opened the bowling from the lower end and sent down a maiden against Brown. Off Mann's second ball Hancock secured a single from a late cut. Brown added other 2 points in the next few minutes, and Hancock scored the first boundary by cutting Mann beautifully to point. Early in the game Brown narrowly escaped being run out Hancock got away a nice cut to point which, however, was very smartly returned by A. E. Lanning, and but for the throw being missed by Weippert at wicket, Brown's innings would have been brought to a premature end. Not long afterwards Brown was again lucky in being missed in the slips by Potter off Mann. Hancock was giving a magnificent exhibition of clean free batting, though so far neither he nor his partner was scoring very rapidly. Hancock registered the second boundary of the match by putting Potter through the slips. When the game was 25 minutes old the score had reached 20. Both batsmen seemed to be getting set now. Brown had a pretty snick to leg for 4 off Potter and, otherwise made up of singles, the next 10 were more quickly compiled. The telegraph board indicated 30 runs scored when little more than as many minutes had passed. Brown appeared to gain confidence as he went along. Thrice in one over he got boundaries off Mann, viz., two drives and a cut in the slips. In the succeeding over Hancock ran a narrow chance of being dismissed, as Rose at mid-off smartly returned a hit off Brown's bat and knocked over the wickets just as Hancock regained his ground with never an inch to spare. This batsman brought the total up to 50 by a single hit to leg when the game had been in progress 45 minutes. McEuen relieved Mann at the upper end. Hancock, although not getting away many long hits was playing a beautiful game, of which perhaps stylish outting was the principal feature. The fielding was almost without a fault. It was owing to this that the first wicket fell. Brown sent away a hit to off which A. E. Lanning picked up on the run and threw up swiftly to the bowling end. Potter made no mistake and made the balls fly while Brown was still a couple of yards from home. Brown took the run too leisurely and seemed to misjudge the speed of Lanning's recovery. Score, 53-1-32; fifty minutes gone. Franklin joined Hancock at the wicket. During the first few overs of the partnership there were few runs recorded. Both bats were finding the fielding too good for them, the brothers Lanning, Turnbull, Rose, and Farbridge proving veritable barriers at their several stations. After being in for more than an hour Hancock had scored 18. Mann took over the bowling at the lower end and was driven to the screen by Franklin and also put through the slips for a single. The first ball of McEuen's ensuing over was also driven to the screen by this batsman, and both he and

Hancock scored a single off the same end Mann's next five were barren of runs with the exception of a single on-hit by Hancock. Stanion now relieved McEuen, off whose first 5, also, Hancock bagged a single. This brought him face to face with Mann, whom he drove splendidly to the off boundary. The Hongkong crick was now settling down into his stride, so to speak. Off Stanion he had a 2 hit and a single in quick succession, Franklin following this up by cutting the same bowler in the long slips for a boundary. When ends were reversed, V. H. Lanning relieved Mann. His first essay contained a wide and a no-ball. His next was more effective. Franklin cut him to point for 2 to begin with; but with the fifth ball of the over was caught by wicket-keeper Weippert off a snick. Score, 94-2-3. Beresford-Ash, his successor, began brilliantly by cutting Lanning to the boundary at point. The century was reached at the end when the game was exactly 100 minutes old. Beresford-Ash increased this to 113 very quickly by driving Lanning thrice to the leg boundary and once nearly to the screen for a single. When the bowling changed to the other end, he kept up this record of long hits by driving Stanion to the off for 4. Lanning, whose attack had been so severely punished, was now replaced by McEuen. Off his first over Beresford-Ash hit another boundary to leg. Hancock continued the tale by driving Stanion to the off for 3, all run, and hitting McEuen nearly to the boundary for a single. Mann at this stage took over Stanion's end, sending down his first over against Hancock, who hit out to the off for 2 and also for a single. He accordingly faced McEuen's ensuing over and drove a full-pitched ball to the leg boundary. Potter resumed the bowling at the lower end. His first two against Hancock were fruitless of runs; his third was cut in the long slips for 3, a hit which was saved from becoming a boundary only by the dexterous fielding of V. H. Lanning. Hancock continued to cut prettily, but was several times late for leg balls, though he hit a boundary off one such from McEuen's end and snicked him twice for a couple each time. Mann's bowling was not now up to his forenoon form against the Straits. The score stood at 150 when the game had been in progress a little over two hours. Hancock was still making a magnificent stand. He drove Potter again to the off boundary, but came to grief in the next over from Mann's end: he was caught close at wicket by Weippert off a snicked ball after an innings of 2 hours and 20 minutes' duration. Score, 164-3-68. Upon retiring from the wicket, Hancock was heartily applauded for his performance. He was succeeded by Arthur, who remained only a few minutes in tenancy and retired before adding to the total: he was clean bowled by Potter. Score, 165-4-0. Beresford-Ash, who was now partnered by Dyson, cut Mann into the slips for 4 and also drove him to the square-leg boundary, repeating the latter feat one over later. He also drove Mann to the off for 4 a minute after and to square leg twice for similar figures, carrying the score up to 194. Dyson was not showing such command of the bowling as his partner. Potter sent down against him a maiden over in the course of which his wicket looked perilously endangered. Stanion took over Mann's end and was slashed round to square leg for 4 by Beresford-Ash. When Dyson again faced Potter he contrived to get away a loose ball to the leg boundary, thus bringing the score up to 200 after two-and-three-quarters hours' play. Only a few minutes later, Beresford-Ash skied a ball off Stanion and was smartly caught by A. E. Lanning at cover point. Score, 209-5-61. Beresford-Ash's 61 was the result of very dashing play, and the old Etonian well deserved the hearty applause which greeted him as he retired from the field. His was a splendid innings. Gratrix, who followed him, was clean bowled by Potter before scoring a single run. Score, 210-6-0. Dyson, who was now joined by Dorehill, had added several singles to his score as the consequence of cautious batting. Dorehill opened with a single off a pretty leg hit. Play was dull until 5.45, when stumps were drawn, the score standing 215 for 6 wickets.

In the course of the day there was a large attendance of spectators. The band of H.M.S. *Endymion* played musical selections in the afternoon.

SECOND DAY.

Play was resumed on the 18th inst. at 10.15 in the unfinished match Hongkong v. Shanghai. When stumps were drawn on Saturday evening the home team had scored 215 for 6 wickets, Dyson and Dorehill batting. The latter now opened against Mann, and scored a single run off a leg hit: Potter, who took up the bowling at the other end, he also hit for 1, thus bringing Dyson face to face with the attack. Dyson was clean bowled before the end of the over. Score, 217-7-13. Bird was his successor, and drove Mann strongly to the on for 3 but soon lost his partner, Dorehill, who was bowled out by Mann with a ball which glanced off his pad. Score, 221-8-2. Bird was joined by Cox but was dismissed when only a single additional run had been recorded—stumped by Weippert off Mann. On a batsman's wicket, this quick succession of disasters to the Hongkong team was rather alarming. Only 15 minutes had elapsed and 3 had fallen for 7 runs. Score, 222-9-4. Preedy was last man in. During his partnership with Cox the latter scored the first boundary of the morning by snicking Potter to the screen, but was run-out before the match was 20 minutes old, when the score stood at 230. The innings closed at 10.40.

Shanghai began their innings at 11 o'clock, McEuen and A. E. Lanning facing the bowling of Bird and Franklin, with Beresford-Ash at wicket. Bird opened from the City Hall end against McEuen, and in the first over was snicked to the screen for 4. Lanning followed this up by driving Franklin to on for 4 and scoring a single off a leg hit which was missed by Dorehill. In the two succeeding overs McEuen punished Franklin's bowling pretty severely, drawing him twice round to square-leg for 4 and driving two boundaries to the off. At 11.20 as many runs had been scored as the game was minutes old. Lanning had so far been content with singles; he now got into double figures by hitting Franklin to square-leg for 2. Off Bird's bowling, there had been so far very few runs secured. An unfortunate incident happened at this stage: a swift ball from Bird's end hit Lanning in the wind, forcing him to retire temporarily to the Pavilion. His place was taken by Turnbull, but this batsman's stay at the wicket was of short duration; when facing the bowling of Hancock (who had replaced Franklin) he was caught in the slips by Bird before adding a single point to the total. Score, 36-1-0. Price was next man in. The early stages of his partnership with McEuen were featureless so far as the batting was concerned. In the field some very pretty work was put in, by Cox, Preedy, Arthur, and Hancock particularly, not the mention the coolie who had taken Gratrix's position at mid-off. Price broke up the dullness of the game by snicking Hancock through the slips to the boundary and driving him off a full-pitched ball to leg for 4. The scoring continued to be at the rate of 1 run per minute during the first hour of the game. At the end of 50 minutes' play the score was half a century; when 12 o'clock came it stood at 60. During his long stay at the wicket McEuen had registered only 6 runs; this score he now increased to 10 by driving Bird to the leg boundary. He was destined soon to lose his partner. Price skied a ball into mid-field from Hancock's end, which Gratrix's coolie held in a manner that would have redounded very much to the Gunner's credit had he been the principal actor. Score, 78-2-19. As the result of strong hitting McEuen had raised his score to 34. He was joined at wicket by Rose, who found Hancock's bowling obviously not much to his taste but contrived to score a boundary off a loose leg ball and had in the third over a lucky snick which also counted for 4. McEuen continued to make a careful defence, taking no risks and augmenting his total gradually. Hancock sent down a maiden against him. When Rose faced Bird's attack he stonewalled the first 3 balls, but got away a beautiful drive to leg for 4 off the fourth. On ends being reversed Rose hit out freely at Hancock and the expected happened when he was caught to leg by Preedy. Score, 87-3-16. McEuen, who was now partnered by Potter, added a 3 to the total by hitting Bird to off; while the new batsman had a boundary snick off the same bowler. Clifton Brown at point was putting in some very smart fielding. At 12.35 McEuen, amidst applause, brought

the score up to 100 by driving Hancock to the off-boundary; Potter kept up the record by hitting Bird to on for 4. Off Hancock's end, McEuen next had a hit to off which that hitherto infallible fielder Cox missed and which resulted in 3. McEuen's long innings came to an end just as the tiffin-bell rang: he played a ball from Bird's end on to his wicket and retired for 48. Shanghai had now 110 runs to their credit for 4 wickets.

When play was resumed after tiffin, Potter and Lanning (who now resumed his unfinished innings) continued to make a very good stand against the bowling and quickly ran up the score to 130. Potter drove Bird to leg for 4, but came to grief in the next over: he drove Hancock to the screen and was caught by Preedy on the run—a splendid catch. Score, 146-5-39. Potter's 39 was got by stylish batting and was rapidly compiled. Against Mann, who followed him at the wicket, Bird sent down a maiden. When this bat came to face Hancock he drove a magnificent ball to the on boundary, supplementing his score later by driving Bird to the off for 4. Lanning was playing very pretty cricket, cutting freely and getting a couple of leg hits for 2 each. Franklin took over the bowling at Bird's end and an uneventful over was sent down. Preedy replaced Hancock at the opposite end. His first 6 were badly punished by Mann: he twice hit him to the boundary, and did the same in the next end by Franklin whom he twice drew round to square leg. Lanning was less fortunate when he faced Preedy, for he returned a slow ball right into the bowler's hands and was caught out. Score, 183-6-27. Farbridge was next man in. Franklin's bowling was obviously dangerous, yet Mann on two occasions succeeded in driving him to some purpose—once to the leg boundary and once clean out of bounds for 6. Strong hitting was the feature of Mann's play and the 41 which stood at his credit when he retired was one of the most quickly-compiled scores of the whole Festival. He was caught cleverly by Cox at mid-off off Preedy. Score, 199-7-41. Stanion, who followed him at the wicket, opened auspiciously by driving Franklin no less than three successive times to the boundary at square leg and once for a single. Bird relieved Franklin and was cut into the slips for 1 by Farbridge. A dull spell of play ensued. Farbridge showed himself ill at ease under Preedy's attack and had a maiden sent down against him by that bowler. When a reversal of ends came, Stanion imparted colour to the play by driving Bird to the on and the leg boundary; and carried the score to 230 with a 2 and a 4 hit off Bird. He was run out in the same over owing to smart fielding by the Chinese substitute for Gratrix, the stumps being neatly knocked over by Bird. Score, 231-8-3. Weippert joined Farbridge. The latter still showed uneasiness when facing Preedy and it was not surprising when he was clean bowled by a swift ball for which he was far too late. Score, 234-9-3. During his partnership with Farbridge, Weippert had a narrow escape from being caught out: Arthur at point made a plucky attempt to hold a stinging return from his bat and missed a catch which he deserved to have got. V. H. Lanning was eleventh man in. The last wicket stood only a few more minutes, Weippert being splendidly held by Cox at mid-off. The innings closed at five minutes past three o'clock with the score at 234, this being 9 better than that made by Hongkong in their first innings. The best bowling average was Preedy's 4 for 26.

At 3.25 the second innings of the Hongkong team commenced, Hancock and Clifton Brown batting against Potter and Mann. Potter opened the bowling from the Barracks end and sent down a maiden to Brown. Hancock opened the scoring in the next over, by cutting Mann to point for 1 and took Potter's next essay—a maiden. To Brown belonged the honour of the first boundary of the innings: he snicked Mann to leg for 4 and hit him to the Pavilion for the same number of runs. Brown continued to bat freely and had another boundary hit off Mann to square-leg, but, when the game was 20 minutes old, was clean bowled from the same end. Score, 21-1-15. Franklin was next batsman. He took the remainder of Mann's over without scoring. Hancock now faced Potter, who

beat him with the fourth ball of the over, and the Hongkong crack retired clean bowled with only 4 to his credit. Score 21-2-4. Beresford-Ash who came next to the wicket began well by hitting Mann twice to square leg for 4. Between them he and Franklin carried the score to 40 in good style. Franklin did not materially add to his own score and was bowled by Mann with only 3 runs opposite his name. Score, 43 for 3 wickets. Arthur who went in next kept up the record of short innings by being bowled by Mann when the score had been augmented by 17 of which 8 were the result of two boundary hits by Beresford-Ash. Score, 63-4-5. Dyson who filled the vacancy cut Mann into the slips for 2. Beresford-Ash again drew a loose ball from the same end round to square leg for 4. Stanion now took over the bowling at Potter's end; off his first 6 Dyson had a square leg hit for 2. V. H. Lanning relieved Mann and sent down a maiden against Beresford-Ash. This essay contained two wides and not once did the batsman touch the ball. Beresford-Ash scored a well-run 3 off Stanion's next end but was neatly caught by Rose at mid-off in the same over. Score, 85-5-36. Dorehill took his place at the wicket. Play was uninteresting until stumps were drawn at 5.45 when the score was 87 for 5 wickets. It was a queer coincidence that Dyson and Dorehill were not out for 13 and 1 respectively, this having been the position of their scores on the previous evening at the close of the innings.

During the afternoon the band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry played musical selections. There was a large attendance of spectators.

FINAL DAY'S PLAY.

The unfinished match between Hongkong and Shanghai was completed on the 19th inst., the Cricket Festival being thus brought to a close after eight days' play. On the previous evening when stumps were drawn the Hongkong team were engaged in their second innings and had scored 87 runs for 5 wickets, Dorehill and Dyson batting. These players now took the wicket against Mann and Potter. Dyson's overnight score was 13, a figure which has been fateful to him in several of his late matches. On this occasion, too, the Major failed to get past his "unlucky 13." Off the first ball of the day, which came from Mann's end, he was cleanly caught by Price in the slips. Score, 87-6-13. Bird took up the batting and opened the score by drawing a loose ball round to leg for 4. Quite a succession of boundary hits followed upon this, Dorehill being responsible for most of them with his well-known slashing drives. He and Bird appeared to be settling down for a long stay at the wicket. Both were playing a free, confident game—and especially so the Captain—which very soon added a welcome 25 to the yet meagre total. The completion of the century brought the batsmen a round of applause. Stanion took over the bowling at Mann's end after 20 minutes' play. For several overs subsequently, there were few runs added to the score. The wicket was bumpy and was playing very badly, the balls rising to a height that made for snicked catches. It was in this way that Bird was dismissed. He was neatly caught by Wallace in the slips off Potter. Score, 124-7-20. Cox was next man in. His partnership with Dorehill, if a short, was a merry one. The Captain slogged Potter to the leg boundary, while Cox sent away two splendid hits to point off Stanion's bowling—one for 4 and the other for 2. Both bats scored freely for six or seven overs, and carried the score to 150 in right stylish fashion. Mann, who was put on to relieve Potter, had his first delivery driven to the off for 4 by Cox, and was also hit to the leg boundary by the same batsman. Another on hit, which just missed being a 6, was made by the Secretary off Stanion, and he had up a well-hit, though lucky, 22 when Price caught him in the slips. Score, 157 for 8 wickets. This left only 1 wicket to fall, Gratrix being an absentee owing to sickness. Preedy was last man in. It was his ill-luck not to have a single ball, for when he came to the wicket the bowling changed ends and Dorehill was clean bowled by Mann's first delivery. Score 157.

The Hongkong innings had closed at 11 o'clock. Shanghai went to the wicket at 11.25, A. E. Lanning and McEuen being first men in.

Bird opened the bowling against Lanning, who cut the first ball to point for a single. McEuen did the same with the third. Preedy took up the bowling at the City Hall end. His swift delivery in the first over showed up the bumpy nature of the pitch, for nearly every ball rose far over the bails. Off this initial essay each batsman scored a single run. The first boundary of the innings was secured off this bowler by McEuen who cut sharply through the slips with a low ball which Hancock missed. McEuen brought the score up to double figures by placing Bird prettily to square leg. Lanning gave a nice exhibition of cutting when he came to face Preedy again but failed to get through the slips owing to smart fielding. He contrived however in the same over to draw a loose ball nicely round to the square leg for 4. Twenty-five minutes' play brought the score up to 20. Just before this figure was reached a chance of getting the first wicket down was narrowly missed: a fielded ball was thrown to the wrong end, otherwise McEuen had been easily run out. As it was, it took Lanning all his time to recover his ground before the balls were sent flying by Arthur at wicket. The batsmen were playing a very careful, steady game, finding out the weak places in the field, and securing a string of singles by virtue of judicious placing, to leg especially. In addition, McEuen had two boundary hits off Preedy—one a magnificent drive to the off. At the end of 45 minutes' play, Hancock relieved Preedy and had his first delivery driven to leg for 4 by Lanning; his third for a single. Lanning was showing a complete command of the bowling. When he next faced Bird's attack he drove a fine ball to the off for 4. It was a remarkable feature of his innings, as it had been of those that went before, the number of nasty knocks he received. Time and again he was hit on the body and the legs by rising balls and once on the face. As a result he carried a limp with him right through the latter part of his tenancy of the wicket. But the injuries which befel him did not mar the excellence of his game. He stood up pluckily to the defence and contributed a big share of the runs that brought the total up to the half century. When the total had been augmented to 60, Dorehill took over Bird's end, thus making his debut as a bowler in the Festival matches. His third was cut to point by Lanning; except for this single the over was unproductive of runs. The fielding was very good now, Cox, Clifton Brown, and Franklin doing well. Twice, however, Lanning found a way through and secured a boundary each time, cutting Dorehill and driving Hancock to the off. The score was mounting up with a regularity—if not a rapidity—which made the chances of Hongkong securing a victory more and more remote every minute. Lanning and McEuen were beating the bowling completely. In less than an hour and a half 70 runs had been registered. Hancock was now replaced by Bird. Just before the tiffin-bell rang the fall of the first wicket came by McEuen being run out: a short hit was smartly returned by Dorehill and Arthur knocked over the wicket when McEuen was a yard from home. Score, 73-1-25.

When the game was resumed after tiffin Rose joined Lanning, but the partnership did not last long, the latter being bowled by Dorehill and retiring with 46 to his credit. Price now joined Rose, whose wicket fell very soon afterwards under Bird's attack. The next combination—Price and Potter—made a more effective stand against the bowling, carrying the score to 130 very quickly and making shape to secure a decisive victory over the home team. Hancock relieved Dorehill and had his first over hit all over the field by Potter—once for a boundary. Price also slogged Preedy, who had replaced Bird, to some tune, and Potter sent Hancock again to the boundary twice. It was now a foregone conclusion that the Shanghai team would win. Whether the victory would come without the loss of another wicket was the extent of speculation. When the score reached 148, the Shanghai gross total was just level with that of Hongkong. Potter put on the leading points with a 4-hit and stumps were drawn at 2.30. Shanghai thus won by the very handsome margin of 7 wickets. As the batsmen retired to the Pavilion they were heartily applauded, and three cheers were given for the winning team.

Appended are the scores and bowling analysis:—

HONGKONG.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H. R. B. Hancock, c		b Potter	4
Weippert, b Mann	68	b Mann	15
Lt. Clifton Brown, R.A.,			
run out	32		
C. S. P. Franklin, R.N.,			
c Weippert, b V. H.			
Lanning	23	b Mann	3
Major Beresford-Ash,			
R.W.F., c A. E. Lan-			
ning, b Stanion	61	c Rose, b Stanion	36
H. Arthur, b Potter	0	b Mann	5
Gr. Gratrix, b Potter	0	absent	—
Major Dyson, A.P.D.,			
b Potter	13	c Price, b Mann	13
Major Dorehill, R.A., b			
Mann	2	b Mann	25
Lt. Bird, Rajputs, st., b			
Mann	4	c Wallace, b Potter	20
P. A. Cox, run out	6	c Price, b Stanion	22
Pte. Preedy, R.W.F.,			
not out	2	not out	0
Extras	19	Extras	14
Total	230	Total (for 9 wickets)	157
SHANGHAI.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. E. Lanning, c and b		b Dorehill	46
Preedy	27	run out	25
R. J. McEuen, b Bird	46		
Capt. Rose, c Preedy, b			
Hancock	16	b Bird	6
Capt. Price, c sub., b			
Hancock	19	not out	34
F. W. Potter, c Preedy,			
b Hancock	39	not out	39
J. Mann, c Cox, b Preedy	41		
W. R. Stanion, run out	30		
W. H. Turnbull, c Bird,			
b Hancock	0		
V. H. Lanning, not out	0	did not bat	
W. H. Weippert, c Cox,			
b Preedy	7		
R. C. Farbridge, b Preedy	3		
Extras	11	Extras	3
Total	239	Total (for 3 wickets)	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HONGKONG.									
First Innings.					Second Innings.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Potter	27.3	7	59	3	20	5	43	2	
Mann	26	5	78	3	16.1	3	70	5	
Stanion	10	—	27	1	10	—	30	2	
V. H. Lanning ..	3	1	20	1	2	2	—	—	
McEuen	10	3	27	—	—	—	—	—	
Lanning bowled 2 wides.									
SHANGHAI.									
First Innings.					Second Innings.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Bird	30	11	75	1	22	6	55	1	
Preedy	9.4	4	26	4	9.1	—	33	—	
Hancock	20	4	66	4	9	2	40	—	
Franklin	8	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	
Dorehill	—	—	—	—	13	3	22	1	

INTERPORT GOLF MATCH.

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

In connection with the Interport Cricket Festival a golf match had been arranged to be played at Happy Valley on the 17th inst. between J. Mann and V. H. Lanning, as representing Shanghai, and J. H. T. McMurtrie and T. S. Forrest of Hongkong. Owing, however, to V. H. Lanning being engaged in the Interport Swimming competition he was unable to appear, and a single hole-match was played between J. H. T. McMurtrie and J. Mann. Play commenced at 10 a.m. McMurtrie took the honour and had a good straight drive. Mann topped his ball, and lying badly under the Racecourse railing took 6 to reach the green and did not hole out. McMurtrie landed on the edge of the green with his second and won the hole in 4. He also won the second in 4, Mann again sending away a topped tee-shot and conceding a penalty at the fence. At the third hole, McMurtrie followed up a splendid drive with a long brassie stroke, which brought him to the edge of the green; he holed out in 4 as against his opponent's 5, the latter having again failed to get away a clean ball from the tee. Both had good drives at the next hole, which was won by Mann in 3, with a beautiful long putt, as against 5 taken by McMurtrie, whose approach was short. Mann sent his tee-shot into the fence at the short hole and took 5 to hole out. McMurtrie lay within a yard off the green with his first stroke, but took 4 to get down. He was now 3 up. Each lay a yard off the green with his third stroke at the Long Hole, which was won by McMurtrie in 5, Mann over-running

the hole with his fifth. McMurtrie got into the hazard with his second stroke at the seventh hole; Mann into the ditch. The latter lifted and lay on the green in 4. McMurtrie lost three strokes in recovering from the bunker but was successful in getting a half in 7 by reason of weak putting on the part of his opponent. He increased his score to 5 up at the next hole, which he won with a faultless 3, as against Mann's 4. At the ninth hole the home player carried the hazard with his second and got down in 5; Mann landed his second in the ditch and took 6 to hole out. McMurtrie was thus leading by 6 up when the second round began.

At the first green, both lay a yard from the hole for 4. Mann's putt encircled the hole and lay on the lip; McMurtrie holed out in 5. The Hongkong representative was playing a very strong game and now was 7 holes up. The next hole was won by him, too, in 4, as against Mann's 5, the match being thus won by 8 up and 7 to play. McMurtrie won the third hole in 4, the fourth and fifth in 3 each, increasing his lead to 11 holes. The sixth was halved in 6. At the seventh McMurtrie drove his second stroke—a brassie—out of bounds and gave up the hole, though Mann had taken 3 to get out of the bunker, thus reducing his lead to 10. The eighth was halved in 4, the ninth was won in 5 by McMurtrie, who accordingly emerged the winner by 11 holes.

H. E. the Governor was an interested spectator and accompanied the players during the whole of the game.

INTERPORT LAWN-TENNIS.

The Interport tennis match between N. Ramsay, of Shanghai, and G. F. Green, of the Straits Settlements, was played on the 19th inst. at the Wigwam Club, and resulted in a win for the Shanghai representative by 3 sets to 1.

The Interport tennis match played on the 20th inst. on the Cricket Ground between H. R. B. Hancock of Hongkong and N. Ramsay of Shanghai, resulted in a win for the latter by 3 sets to 1. Ramsay won the first, second and fourth sets, by 5-1, 7-5, and 6-2; Hancock the third, by 6-2. Hancock played a very inferior game to his recent performances, whereas Ramsay shaped excellently. There was a large attendance of spectators, including H.E. the Governor.

INTERPORT BILLARDS.

The Hongkong-Shanghai billiard match took place at the Club on the 19th inst. Before dinner the four-handed game ended in an easy victory for Hongkong (Messrs. A. G. Stokes and E. H. Hinds), who scored 500 to the 268 of Shanghai (Messrs. E. Clarke and J. Mann). Hinds in particular playing a fine game. After dinner the two singles resulted as follows:—Stokes 250, Clark 137; Hinds 250, Mann, 165. The Hongkong representatives were far too strong for their opponents, and Mann was outclassed in the doubles, though he showed up better at night. Hinds exhibited excellent form, especially in the four-handed contest.

INTERPORT SWIMMING MATCH.

SHANGHAI v. HONGKONG.

This event took place at half-past eight on the 17th inst. at the Victoria Recreation Club, Kowloon. The distance was 100 yards, or three lengths of the pond. Mr. V. H. Lanning, who holds the best record in the Model Settlement, represented Shanghai, and Mr. A. E. Alves, Hongkong. Messrs. F. W. White and A. A. Alves acted as starter and time-keeper respectively. Lanning started with a slight lead and kept it up till half the distance had been covered, when Alves spurted and kept level with him for some time. After fine tussle the Shanghai representative managed to win the race by an arm's length. The official time was 69 seconds.

A motor-car accident occurred in Hanoi on the 10th inst., resulting in serious injuries to Mlle. de Wartha, one of the opera company there. Hanoi is certainly up to date.

CRICKET.

NAVY v. MR. VOULES'S XI.

In this match on Thursday the Navy batted first, play starting at 11.30. Mr. Voules's XI was made up of five of the Straits XI assisted by six from the Army. Play continued yesterday. Score on Friday morning:—

THE NAVY.	
Dr. Steward, b Barkshire	37
E. H. Neat, c and b Preedy	29
C. S. P. Franklin, c James, b Mackenzie	19
Lieut. Wood, b Mackenzie	93
Lieut. Cadman, b Mactaggart	4
S. T. Fitch, b Mackenzie	13
I. M. Barrett, b Preedy	23
Lieut. Dalrymple, c Mackenzie b Preedy	0
Lieut. Tweedie, b Billings	0
G. Coppins, not out	34
Morrison, b Mackenzie	5
Extras	14
	271

MR. VOULES'S XI.

Capt. Clapham, c Franklin, b Coppin	26
R. Mackenzie, c Neat, b Morrison	26
G. M. Billings, not out	35
Capt. Radcliffe, retired hurt	9
Sergt. Hayward, c Fitch, b Neat	0
A. B. Voules, c Tweedie, b Neat	7
C. R. Barkshire, c Wood, b Neat	1
T. G. Mactaggart, not out	13
Extras	2
	119

Total for 6 wickets 119
Lt. Edmonston, Q.-M. Sergt. James and Pte. Preedy to bat.

FOOTBALL.

H.K. F.C. v. H.M.S. "REDPOLE."

This game was a scratch one—very much scratch—and in addition was half-an-hour late in starting, time being lost through the beating-up of players to make up the teams from the adjoining Wongneicheong Recreation Ground, where a Service game (an exciting one, judging by the shouts of the spectators) was in progress. The result of this haphazard selection of players was seen in the variety of colours—green, red, grey, white and striped—in which they took the field. The Club kicked off, but made nothing of their advantage, the ball being seized up by the Redpoles and taken goalwards. Prospects of early scoring were thrown away, however, by a rash kick nowhere near the mark. The visitors' goalkeeper saved a neat shot from the Club's right, and immediately afterwards the Club's goal was being bombarded, not strongly, however, so that the goalkeeper had little difficulty in returning two well-placed shots from near in. A third topped the net. The interval came after twenty minutes' play without either side having scored.

The Club's right wing tried one or two sprints in the second half, from one of which they gained a corner. Matters were looking awkward for the Redpoles when one of the Club's halves failed to return the ball and threw away his side's chances of opening the scoring. The opposing team's right wing got well away with the ball, and a rush ended in its being planted between the sticks. The Club equalised soon after, and a slack game ended in a draw of one goal each.

INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

The Penang team fired in the Interport Rifle match on the 7th inst. The light was bad, consequently the scoring was very poor. Scores:—

	yds. 200	300	600	Ttl.
Mr. R. Yeats	26	28	34	88
Private D. Graham	27	31	26	84
Private G. Shannon	26	26	27	79
Lieut. F. O. Hallifax	24	33	22	79
Sergt. J. W. Blackstock	28	25	21	74
Sergt. H. A. Neubronner	27	22	19	68
Sergt.-Major A. E. Clark	27	22	16	65
Col.-Sgt. C. Van Cuylenburg	17	19	28	64
Col.-Sgt. A. Wilson	23	24	15	62
Private F. Daniel	22	23	13	58
	247	253	221	721

It will be remembered that Hongkong scored 901, Singapore 884, and Shanghai 841. The

statistics of the match from the beginning are:—

1889
Shanghai 819; Singapore 777; Hongkong 774. (Shanghai won.)
1890
No match.
1891
Hongkong 867; Shanghai 810; Singapore 741. (Hongkong won.)
1892
Hongkong 835; Shanghai 810; Singapore 752. (Hongkong won.)
1893
Hongkong 822; Shanghai 802; Singapore 768 (Hongkong won.)
1894
Hongkong 823; Singapore 817; Shanghai 769. (Hongkong won.)
1895
Singapore 934; Shanghai 933; Hongkong 879. (Singapore won.)
1896
Hongkong 916; Shanghai 900; Singapore 870. (Hongkong won.)
1897
Singapore 934; Hongkong 916; Shanghai 860. (Singapore won.)
1898
Hongkong 934; Singapore 923; Shanghai 893. (Hongkong won.)
1899
Hongkong 952; Singapore 926; Shanghai 887. (Hongkong won.)
1900
Hongkong 939; Singapore 909; Shanghai 900. (Hongkong won.)
1901
Hongkong 901; Singapore 885; Shanghai 841; Penang 721. (Hongkong won.)

From 1889 to 1894 the match was fired with the Martini-Henry Rifle; from 1895 onwards with the Lee-Metford (Service Rifle).

VICTORIA REGATTA PROGRAMME.

Preparations are being completed for the Victoria Regatta, and judging from the large number of carsmen desirous of rowing, it promises to be one of the best held for several years.

The following are the crews picked for the German Cup:—

Kornblume.—F. D. Bain, F. M. Roza Pereira, A. Humphreys, A. E. Alves (capt.), C. M. S. Alves (cox).

Leek.—L. A. Rose, G. H. Ruby, A. Loureiro, A. A. Alves (capt.), H. W. Sayer (cox).

Rose.—N. H. Alves, A. E. Asger, J. Millar, J. H. R. Hance (capt.), F. W. White (cox).

Thistle.—H. A. Seth, C. Sherrington, R. Lapsley, C. E. A. Hance (capt.), S. A. Seth (cox).

Shamrock.—M. E. Asger, G. Humphreys, A. J. Mackie, E. Herbst (capt.), R. Henderson (cox).

The following are the crews picked for the Lusitano Cup:—

Shamrock.—F. D. Bain, G. H. Ruby, A. Humphreys, A. A. Alves (capt.), M. E. Asger (cox).

Kornblume.—H. A. Seth, A. E. Asger, A. Humphreys, E. Herbst (capt.), C. M. S. Alves (cox).

Thistle.—A. J. Mackie, J. Millar, E. W. Carpenter, C. E. A. Hance (capt.), R. Henderson (cox).

Leek.—F. M. Roza Pereira, A. Loureiro, R. Lapsley, J. H. R. Hance (capt.), S. A. Seth (cox).

Rose.—L. A. Rose, F. J. Engelken, C. Sherrington, A. E. Alves (capt.), F. W. White (cox).

Entries for the tub race close on the 28th inst., and the heats will be rowed on the 30th inst. (St. Andrew's Day). All other entries for the Regatta close on the 30th inst.

It is reported from Hankow that the Japanese have lately purchased very much land outside Changsha, the capital of Hunan, apparently with a view to establishing a Japanese settlement there as soon as opportunity presents itself.

HONGKONG.

The temporary recognition of Mr. Masaichi Noma as Consul for Japan in this port is notified in the *Gazette*.

Messrs. G. E. Liebert and A. B. Elias have been empowered to act as Consuls for France and Peru respectively in Hongkong.

Lan Man Chi, who at the Criminal Sessions on the 18th inst. was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgery, was found dead in his cell on Wednesday morning.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 363 non-Chinese and 233 Chinese to the former, 100 non-Chinese and 1,512 Chinese to the latter institution.

We are requested to state that Miss Johnstone and the other members of the Mission, wish to thank Lady Gascoigne, the ladies who presided at the stalls, and all those who so kindly came to buy at the C.M.S. Baxter Mission sale of work. The amount taken was \$1,300.

A great deal of surprise and no little amusement was caused among the Wanchai Chinese community on Thursday by the spectacle of a well-dressed Chinaman careering along the Praya on a motor-cycle. The machine was of the saddle type with seats for two behind, and these were occupied by two Chinese ladies, who appeared to relish very much the novelty of the situation. The Chinese are not prone to Western innovations, yet the use by them of the cycle is increasing in the Colony and no doubt this pioneer motor will bring others in its train.

Upon returning from a visit to the U.S. flag ship *Kentucky* on the 18th inst., Consul-General and Mrs. Rublee and a friend had a rather unpleasant experience. A short distance from the Blake Pier they were set upon by four or five German sailors, all more or less intoxicated, who rushed at Mrs. Rublee's chair and assaulted the coolies. They then made for the Consul and his friend, who managed to keep them off until their attention was attracted by some Chinese in the neighbourhood whom they attacked, thus enabling Consul and Mrs. Rublee to get away in safety. We are informed that the matter has been referred to the German Consul. The police were as usual not to be found, although the assault took place in one of the busiest quarters of the city.

The marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral on the 19th inst. of Mr. Frank Maitland, of the firm of Messrs. Linstead and Davis, merchants, Des Voeux Road Central, with Miss Alice Fraser Smith Stopani, youngest daughter of the late Captain Stopani. The Rev. F. T. Johnson officiated. A large number of friends and guests were present at the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom being very popular in the Colony. A full choral service was given by the choir of the Cathedral, Mr. G. Grimbly presiding at the organ. The bride looked extremely pretty in her charming bridal costume, and was attended by two very sweet juvenile bridesmaids. Mr. E. Shewan, Miss Stopani's guardian, gave the bride away. After the ceremony a reception was held at the house, in Peak Road, of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon.

The Hongkong A.D.C. on Tuesday evening in the Theatre Royal gave a second performance of William Brough's one-act farce *Trying It On*, the production of which had been arranged in honour of our cricketing visitors from Shanghai and the Straits. There was a fairly large house, and the entertainment was of a very enjoyable nature. The cast was the same as on the occasion of the first presentation of the piece on Friday night. Mr. C. H. P. Hay was highly amusing in the rôle of Mr. Walsingham Potts, Mrs. Howkins charmingly piquant in that of Lucy the maid. Mr. C. Hudson as Mr. Jobstock, Mrs. Cumming as Mrs. Jobstock, and Miss Hutchings in the character of Fanny, acted with that ability upon which we commented in our previous notice. Mr. G. H. Ardron appeared even to greater advantage than before as Mr. Tittlebat. Following upon the farce, came a repetition of the "Plantation Revels" entertainment, which was much appreciated and warmly applauded. The band of the R.W.F. supplied the music.

The ceremony attending the marriage of Mr. N. Post, Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary, with Miss Erni Stavianicek, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy, on the 16th inst., was a very pretty and interesting one. The pillars of the Cathedral were draped with coloured cloth, and around the altar flags were hung. Miss Stavianicek looked very sweet in her bridal robes, and her train was carried by two pretty little girls. Madame Freed was present, and after the ceremony sang, with exquisite feeling, Gounod's "Ave Maria," this, too, despite the unfortunate fact that the organ is none of the best. Professor Galuzzi played the accompaniment. A reception was afterwards held by Mr. and Mrs. Harling at their residence, 2, Victoria Lodge.

H.M. surveying-ship *Waterwitch* returned from her cruise on the 16th inst. and the Italian transport *Marco Minghetti* arrived from Taku on the 17th.

On the 19th inst. the *Marco Minghetti* left for the South.

On the 20th inst. the U.S. monitor *Menadnock* went out for practice, and the German gunboat *Tiger* arrived from Kobe.

COMMERCIAL.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 22nd November.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 22nd November.—The position of the market is nearly the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.70 to \$8.75 pcl.
do. " 2, White.....	7.80 to 7.85 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	5.25 to 5.30 "
do. " 2, Brown	5.60 to 5.65 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.60 to 8.65 "
do. " 1, White.....	7.70 to 7.75 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown	5.20 to 5.25 "
do. " 2, Brown	5.10 to 5.15 "
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	12.70 to 12.75 "
Shekloong, "	10.65 to 10.70 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 22nd November.—The downward tendency continues, the market being weak. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.55 to 2.60
" Round, Good quality	3.55 to 3.60
" Long	3.75 to 3.80
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.65 to 2.70
" Garden, " No. 1	3.15 to 3.20
" White.....	3.75 to 3.80
" Fine Cargo	4.00 to 4.05

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Coromandel*, sailed on the 9th November. For Manchester:—60 bales waste silk. For London opt. Manchester:—28 bales waste silk. For Lyons:—380 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For London:—72 bales raw silk, 200 rolls matting, 250 cases dry ginger, 100 bales waste silk, 4 cases silk, 2 cases lacquer ware, 1 case feathers, 1 case curios, 1 case blackwoodware, 3 cases effects, 2 cases wearing apparel. For Marseilles:—90 bales raw silk, 4 cases bird feathers.

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 22nd November.—A fair business was transacted at slightly improved rates. Stock, about 2,700 bales.

Bombay,	19.50 to 22.50 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon,	20.50 to 23.50 "
and Dacca,	"
Shanghai and Japanese,	27.00 to 28.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo,	28.00 to 28.50 "
Sale: 950 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 22nd November.—The market has continued to drop and our quotations show a lower range of one to two dollars per bale, particularly in the lower counts. Reports from the country are not encouraging, but we can hardly expect any improvement there until harvesting is well over and internal trade resumed. Twenties and Sixteens maintain the position last advised, but we look for lower prices, as heavy shipments are known to be on the way.

The Shanghai market is reported to be fairly active at steady rates; this practically removes the dread of being swamped with their accumulations, at least for the present.

Local Mill quotations are weak with no demand. Nominal quotations \$95 for No. 10s., and \$97 for No. 12s.

Japanese Yarn continues quiet owing to temporary absence of enquiry from Tonquin, where the productions of the local French Mills are reported to be taken in preference. Prices are entirely nominal.

Raw Cotton.—A small parcel of 53 bales new season Bengal has been put on the market and fetched \$23½. The quality is quite up to the average. In addition to the above, about 550 bales Machine-ginned have been taken up at or about late rates, say from \$21 to \$22½, there being little or no brisk enquiry from the country, and Japan exporters and the Local Mill being out of market. Unsold stock about 2,500 bales. Nothing has been done in China Cotton, nominal quotations \$26 to \$29. Indian descriptions \$18 to \$23½.

Exchange on India has continued to decline and shows a smart decline of two points, closing weak to-day at Rs. 140 for T T and Rs. 140½ for Post. On Shanghai 73½ and on Yokohama 8 per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ending 16th instant, viz.:—

Indian.—Total sales 7,112 bales, composing 160 bales No. 6s., 3,916 bales No. 16s., 575 bales No. 12s., 800 bales No. 16s., and 1,661 bales No. 20s., prices, with the exception of No. 16s. which shows a small decline, remaining with little alterations as those last given and market closing firm. The unsold stock was estimated at about 37,000 bales with about 30,000 bales uncleared in the hands of the Chinese.

Japanese.—Market has recovered, total sales amounting to about 1,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 84 to 87½ for No. 20s., prices showing an improvement of half to one Tael and market closing steady.

Local.—Total sales of spot goods amount to about 2,500 bales at Tls. 76 to 79 for No. 10s., Tls. 79 to 82½ for No. 12s., Tls. 81 to 85 for No. 14s., Tls. 84 to 87 for No. 16s., prices continuing steady and market closing firm.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 22nd November.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 100 bales No. 8 at \$83, to \$91, 1,650 bales No. 10 at \$83 to \$91, 750 bales No. 12 at \$88 to \$93, 400 bales No. 16 at \$96.50 to \$103, 1,300 bales No. 20 at \$100 to \$110. *Grey Shirtings*: 600 pieces 8½ lbs. Red Men and Gun at \$2.82½. *Drill*: 150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$6.40, 150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$6.40.

Metal—*Wire Nails*: 2,000 kegs 1½ x 4 at \$5.45 to arrive. *Tinplates*: 1,000 cases at \$7.65 to arrive.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$73.00 to \$113.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.10 to 2.15
7 lbs.	2.20 to 2.30
8.4 lbs.	2.80 to 3.40
9 to 10 lbs.	3.45 to 4.55
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.35 to 2.60
58 to 60 "	3.05 to 4.00
64 to 66 "	4.05 to 5.60
Fine	5.15 to 7.45
Book-folds	4.15 to 6.15
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.60 to 1.80
7lbs. (32 ")	1.85 to 2.15
6lbs. (32 ")	1.82½ to 2.02½
7lbs. (32 ")	2.72½ to 3.20
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.80 to 3.40
Drills, English—40yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.00 to 6.80

FANCY COTTONS—	
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs)	1.45 to 3.50
Brocades—Dyed	— to —
Chintzes—Assorted	— to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 to 0.50
Velveteens—18 in.	0.21 to 0.26
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	— to —
WOOLENS—	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.62½	to 1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25	to 3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	6.35 to 8.10
Assorted.....	6.45 to 8.20
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.00 to 30.75
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } Assorted	11.00 to 17.00
Orleans—Plain	— to —
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	2.50 to 4.00

METALS—

	per picul	
Iron—Nail Rod	4.30 to —	
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.30 to —	
Swedish Bar	6.90 to —	
Small Round Rod	4.75 to —	
Hoop $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 1/2 in.	5.30 to —	
Wire 15/25	8.50 to —	
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —	
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	7.50 to —	
Australian	7.00 to —	
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	41.00 to —	
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —	
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —	
Composition Nails	63.00 to —	
Japan Copper, Slabs	40.25 to —	
Tin	68.75 to —	

	per box.	
Tin-Plates	7.50 to —	
	per cwt. case	
Steel $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	6.00 to —	
New Chops 14/20 oz.	— to —	

	per picul	
SUNDRIES—		
Quicksilver	167.00 to —	
	per box.	
Window Glass	4.75 to —	
	per 10-gal. case	
Kerosene Oil	2.30 to —	

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 22nd November.—Up to the termination of the Cricket Festival on the 19th instant, business continued very dull and uninteresting, but there has since been more demand for many of the principal stocks at hardening rates.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have improved to \$625 with sales, and probable sellers of small parcels. The London rate has advanced to £64. 10s. 0d. Bank of China shares can be placed at 20s. Nationals have declined to \$27 sellers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are wanted at \$345. China Tarders are obtainable at \$54. North Chinas continue in request at Tls. 180. Yangtszes and Cantons are quiet at \$130 and \$157 respectively.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are steady at \$365 with probable sellers. China Fires are wanted at \$86½.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at the improved rate of \$35½, and can still be placed. Indo-Chinas after sales at \$150 to \$151 for cash and the settlement are in the market to a small extent at \$149. China Manilas are obtainable at \$62. Douglasses have sold at \$47, and it is probable that more shares can be obtained at the rate China Mutuals, Star Ferries, and Shell Transports are unchanged at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined to \$152 sales and sellers. Luzons continue on offer at \$20.

MINING.—Punjoms have sold and are wanted at \$4½. Jebebus sold and can be placed at \$4½. Raubs are on offer at \$13.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks came into active demand on the receipt of news of the shipping disaster in the harbour on the evening of the 20th, but little business has been done owing to the exorbitant ideas of holders of the stock, and we close with a selling market at \$295. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are reported to have been sold at various rate up to \$97, the market closing with a few shares probably obtainable at \$96. New Amoy Docks can be placed to some extent at \$25.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold at \$194, and close in demand at that rate. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$34. West Points continue in request at \$65, but no shares are obtainable. Hongkong Hotels have sold at \$139½, and are in request at \$139. Oriente Hotels have sold at \$56. Humphreys Estates are in the market at \$14 after sales at the rate.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons can be placed at the improved rate of \$16. The latest quotations for the Shanghai Mills show no material change.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements can be obtained at \$22½. A. S. Watsons have sold at \$16, and Electrics at \$13 and \$6½ for the old and new shares respectively. Ropes continue on offer at \$177½. Ices can be placed to a small extent at \$192½. Dairy Farms have sold at \$11 ex dividend of \$1½ paid on the 18th inst. China Providents have been placed and

have further buyers at \$9½. Universal Trading Co.'s shares are wanted at the advanced rate of \$20½.

MEMO.—Hongkong Steam Water-boat Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 25th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$625, sales
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£1, buyers
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
B. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1.10, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$38.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$152, sales
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 47.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 260.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 11.
Hongkong	\$100	\$16.
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$11, sales ex div.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$22½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$13, sales
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$280, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	£5	\$8½, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$130, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$192½, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$96.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$177½, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$295, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$157.
China Fire	\$20	\$80½, buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$54, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$365.
North China	£25	Tls. 180, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$345, buyers
Yangtsze	\$60	\$130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$194, buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$14, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$34, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$65, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$20, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$47, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fes. 250	\$325, sellers
Jebeba	\$5	\$4½, sales & buyers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4½	nominal.
Punjom	\$10	\$4½, sales & buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$13, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$63	\$25, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$56, sales
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$62, sellers
China Mutual Prof.	£10	£10.
Do. Ordinary	£7.10	£7.10s.
Do. Bonus	£5	£5.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$35½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$149, sellers
Shel Transport and Trading Co.	£1	£2.15s. Cd., sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$2½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$1.
United Abestos	\$4	\$9, buyers
Do	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$20½, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16, sales

VERNON & SMYTH, brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 22nd November.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.36½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.40½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.92½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	45½
Credits, 60 days' sight	46½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	140½
Bank, on demand	140½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	140½
Bank, on demand	140½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	8
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	3
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	114
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1½
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1½
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..	10.55
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	54.70
BAR SILVER per oz.	26½

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 22nd November.—There has been very little demand for tonnage during the past fortnight, and freights are weaker. Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul is obtainable for medium sized carriers; to Philippines, 26 cents nominal; to one port north coast Java, 25 cents per picul. Java to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul for dry sugar. Coal freights:—Mojito to Hongkong, \$2.20; to Singapore, \$2.30 per ton.

The following are the settlements:—

Protector—Norwegian steamer, 1,569 tons, Newchwang to Canton (30,000 piculs), 23 cents per picul.

Brand—Norwegian steamer, 1,519 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Tai Cheong—German steamer, 828 tons, Saigon to Iloilo and Cebu, 30 cents per picul.

Gloucester City—British steamer, 1,409 tons, Saigon to Manila and Cebu, 28 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 26 cents per picul.

Emmy Luyken—German steamer, 1,109 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.

Emma Luyken—German steamer, 1,109 tons, north coast Java to Hongkong (dry sugar), 15 cents per picul.

Vorwarts—German steamer, monthly, 2 months, at \$7,000 per month.

Sullberg—German steamer, 782 tons, monthly, about 4½ months (re-charter), private terms.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—	Parramatta (str.), Japan (str.), Machaon (str.), Achille (str.), Glaucus (str.), Deucalion (str.), Peleus (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—	Ixion (str.), Patroclus (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—	Earnest Simons (str.), Suavia (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—	Bayern (str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—	Ambria (str.), Suavia (str.), Serbia (str.), Sambia (str.), Marburg (str.), Nuernburg (str.), Strassburg (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—	Braemar (str.), Kaga Maru (str.), Ping Suey (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER.—	Empress of Japan (str.), Athenian (str.).
FOR PORTLAND, OR.—	Knight Companion (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—	Asoma (str.), Kuristan (str.).
FOR SAN DIEGO.—	Thyra (str.).
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—	Tsinan (str.), Kasuga Maru (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—	Kumsang (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

November—

17, Esmeralda, British str., from Cebu.
 17, Guthrie, British str., from Japan.
 18, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
 18, Duke of Fife, British str., from Tacoma.
 18, Hinsang, British str., from Moji.
 18, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 18, Kaga Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.
 18, Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., from London.
 18, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 18, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 18, Tetartos, German str., from Saigon.
 18, Trym, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
 18, Ville de la Ciotat, Fr. str., from Marseilles.
 18, Dr. H. J. Kiser, Norw. str., from Haiphong.
 18, Haiching, British str., from Amoy.
 18, Sabine Rickmers, British str., from Canton.
 18, Tsintau, German str., from Chefoo.
 19, Emma, German str., from Cheribon.
 19, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 19, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
 19, Kumsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 19, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
 19, Richmond Castle, British str., from Amoy.
 19, Rosetta Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne.
 19, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 20, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
 20, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 20, Derawongse, German str., from Bangkok.
 20, Radnorshire, British str., from Hongay.
 20, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 20, Tiger, German gunboat, from Kobe.
 20, Tingsang, British str., from Newchwang.
 20, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.
 20, Austria, Austrian str., from Singapore.
 21, Independent, German str., from N. Chwang.
 21, Loksang, British str., from Canton.
 21, Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Sullberg, German str., from Haiphong.
 21, Thea, German str., from Chefoo.
 22, Benledi, British str., from Mororan.
 22, Chiyuen, American str., from Canton.
 22, Elba, Italian cruiser, from Shanghai.
 22, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 22, Pingsuey, British str., from Liverpool.
 22, Plover, British gunboat, from Shanghai.
 22, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 22, Ixion, British str., from Liverpool.

November—

DEPARTURES.

17, Hoihao, French str., for Pakhoi.
 17, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
 17, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 17, Taichow, German str., for Swatow.
 18, Annam, French str., for Europe.
 18, Daphne, German str., for Nagasaki.
 18, Fushun, British str., for Canton.
 18, Gloucester City, British str., for Saigon.
 18, Iltis, German gunboat, for Canton.
 18, Mexican Prince, Brit. str., for Singapore.
 18, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
 18, Ville de la Ciotat, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
 18, Waterwitch, British s.s., for a cruise.
 19, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Dardanus, British str., for London.
 19, Glenparry, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
 19, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 19, Marco Minghetti, Ital. trspt., for S'pore.
 19, Malaya, British str., for Saigon.
 19, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
 19, Mutex, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Nurnberg, German str., for Shanghai.
 19, Shaoshing, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Bendeluch, British str., for Yokohama.
 20, Chelydra, British str., for Java.
 20, Chumsang, British str., for Tientsin.
 20, Empress of India, Brit. str., for V'couver.
 20, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 20, Haitan, French str., for Hoihow.
 21, Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
 20, Monadnock, U.S. monitor, for practice.
 20, Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Simongan, German str., for Saigon.
 20, Socotra, British str., for London.
 20, Tingsang, British str., for Canton.
 20, Tsintau, German str., for Canton.
 20, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., for Chefoo.
 20, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 21, Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 21, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 21, Guthrie, British str., for Australia.
 21, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.

21, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 21, Richmond Castle, British str., for N. York.
 21, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., for Palembang.
 21, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 22, Celeste Burrill, British ship, for Manila.
 22, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Haiching, British trspt., for Shanghai.
 22, Hans Menzell, German str., for Chinkiang.
 22, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., for Sydney.
 22, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 22, Perla, British str., for Manila.
 22, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
 22, Siam, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Loksang*, str., from Amoy, Mrs. Dunn and infant.

Per *Annam*, from Shanghai, &c., Prince Meschewsky, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Misses Henderson and Musso.

Per *Yuensang*, from Amoy, &c., Mrs. J. W. Immer, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, Capt. H. G. Cole, Messrs. A. Paget, G. A. Taylor, C. Hatty, S. Allester, Alto Scheerer and G. M. Lack.

Per *Shaohsing*, from Penarth, &c., Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Paxton and Mrs. Ballansin and two children.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mrs. C. Sierea, Misses E. J. Gray, C. Gray and Hogg, Messrs. C. Franke, M. Laurie and F. H. Barnes.

Per *Guthrie*, from Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, Hon. Mrs. Lugden, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Smith, Master Smithers, Hon. W. Hay and Miss Hay.

Per *Duke of Fife*, from Tacoma, Mr. and Mrs. Pearse.

Per *Kaga Maru*, from Seattle, &c., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDennoth, Capt. D. C. Campbell, Messrs. E. Peart, W. Waters, and W. D. Graham.

Per *Ville de la Ciotat*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mrs. and Miss Chalmers, Messrs. Doire and Benoit Ulman; from Port Said, Mr. L. Rivet; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnet and Mr. H. F. Hesse; from Saigon, Mrs. Michel A. Sollier, Mr. and Mrs. Pouillande and Mr. Semenaud; from Marseilles, via Saigon, Mrs. Piel, Mr. and Mrs. Schnebeli, Mr. and Mrs. Denis, Mr. and Mrs. Gravier, Mr. and Mrs. Gussad, Messrs. Plante, Lonisse, Bedat, Appollonius, Dina, de Longaudin, Notton, Giraud, Perrin and Peursaud; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Piry and infant, Mrs. Piot, Mrs. H. Dopfeldt, Mrs. Moninot and daughter, Mrs. Sidot, Revs. Omvens, Prudent, Guy, Ducoux, Luroard, Gantois, Laurent and Gibarin, Messrs. E. Wihlfardt, L. Dazy, de Cartier, Ed. Brugneel, Alf. Bottu, Sidot and P. Onie; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Van Laer; from Saigon, Mr. Bouissoux; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Sisters Vincent, Luce and Felicite, Messrs. Yallon, Latour, H. Schmidt, Richard and Sonet; from Port Said, Mr. Th. Tselepis; for Kobe, from Marseilles, Mr. H. Yagiskata; from Colombo, Rev. and Mrs. Fergusson and two children; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. Ehrichmann, H. Gerard, Clisson and Poirson, Mr. and Mrs. Chinda; from Colombo, Mr. R. Hunter; from Singapore, Misses Van Andringa and Van Schmidtauf.

Per *Kanagawa Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. H. Smith and child, Mrs. Tuggs, Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Plummers, Miss Lincoln, Messrs. Harrison, Black and T. Angola; for Japan, Mrs. Makeham and child, Mr. and Mrs. Master Motono, Majors Yamada and Watanabe, Messrs. Henano, Adachi, Takagi, Watari and Ima.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. Ruhstat and three children, Drs. Sampson and Vizerie, Misses Rund and Valentin, Sister Louise Amelia and Mr. Takayanagi.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, from Japan, for Hongkong, Mrs. Sterling and child, Mrs. Sack, Mrs. M. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. H. Smith, Miss Symons, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Y. Miyazaki, Miss T. Shiota and Mr. K. Kosayashi; for Manila, Mrs. P. Moses and child, Mrs. and Misses A. Formey, Mrs. E. B. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Filton and children, Misses Leggett, E. Howard and Margaret, Messrs. H. H. Hill and F. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Ishikawa, Messrs. Takizawa and S. Yenami; for Brisbane, Mr. L. Ehrman; for Sydney, Mrs. and Miss Inglis and Mr. K. Noguchi.

Per *Kumsang*, from Calcutta, Lieut. Rewse.
 Per *Sungkiang*, from Manila, Mrs. Carpenter, Misses Elmore and Kenard, Messrs. T. Limke, Fifer, Parker, Strom, Kenard and Longshort.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Australia, for Hongkong, Mrs. Leon, Mrs. C. Guidote, Mrs. Barmard, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. V. Guidote, Misses K. Newbury, Adson, Harmston, Bonward, Abbert, Smith, Olive Payne, Doris, Leusley, Ruth Davie, Amy Bailey and P. Bailey, Mr. and Miss Fitzgibbon, Lieut. Brooker, Lieut. Schell, U.S.N., Messrs. J. G. Kickling, A. Thompson, E. H. Bannard, Steve Adson, W. R. Harley, P. A. Williams, J. Gauer, E. G. Schillas, G. W. Brown, Drakeford, G. Gregory, and Hugh Hazkan; for Kobe, Miss S. Oda; for Yokohama, Mrs. C. Bennett, Mrs. Fredendall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greaves, Miss E. M. Bryant, Messrs. A. T. Hobbs, F. Vasey, J. R. Mitchell, Consul and Mrs. Ijima and child, Messrs. M. Kanematsu, I. Tanaka and M. Hirano.

Per *Chowtai*, from Bangkok, Mr. Bourke.

Per American Mail, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. and Miss D. H. Brush, Mrs. E. T. Earle, Mrs. W. D. Graham, Mrs. Ransome, Mrs. F. W. Watts, Mrs. and Miss H. C. Ward, Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Clapp, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Keirn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marquardt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Smith, Comdr. Marix, Major G. W. Glennan, Dr. J. M. Crago, Misses M. L. Hobbs, Hooper, H. Landell and L. Wirick, Messrs. R. C. Bamjee, Paul Hoefel, H. A. Hoffman, J. R. Hykes, J. M. Hykes, F. Hohnko, Granville Moore, D. Norowsjee, J. Pestonjee, J. S. Smith, F. Schwartzkopf, P. F. Talati and A. H. Whitney.

Per *Parramatta*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Consul Hogberg, Dr. G. E. Morrison, Messrs. Geo. Sutherland and M. de Thevenard; for Bombay, Mr. J. J. Lillie; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke; for Brindisi, Mr. P. A. Crosthwaite; for Marseilles, Miss Caldwell and Mr. J. Caldwell; for London, Sergt.-Major G. Dennis and Mr. R. Radcliffe; from Yokohama, for Hongkong, Mr. A. W. Newton; for Colombo, Mr. G. Gracewood; for London, Mr. E. Sellers.

DEPARTED.

Per *Stuttgart*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Rev. and Mrs. H. Mathew, Mr. and Mrs. R. Davidson Craig, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lam, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann, Messrs. A. Cumming, K. Herano, J. Sass, W. J. Maison, H. Fernandes, Shearer and H. B. Walger; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kuhn; for Yokohama, Mr. F. Scharpf.

Per *Annam*, for Saigon, Messrs. A. Lyssakovsky, H. Price and A. R. Lewis; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alley, Dr. Dane, Capt. Ansaldo, Rev. Caterson, Messrs. A. G. Wright, W. L. Carter and Jorgensen; for Colombo, Mr. R. M. Appert; for Marseilles, Mrs. C. M. Sierra, Rev. Bonigain, Messrs. J. P. Valente, Caffarel, J. Ernst and A. Wilson.

Per *Ville de la Ciotat*, for Shanghai, Messrs. H. J. Blake and J. Vidal; for Nagasaki, Mr. Dannenberg; for Yokohama, Mr. Gabrele.

Per *Empress of India*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. Cuming, Mrs. Triggs, Mrs. G. C. C. Master, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Inglis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ruhstat and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. White, Miss Newbery, Messrs. J. Bosuston, H. Arthur, J. W. Ross Taylor, Allan Cameron, C. P. Bolton and H. E. Sly; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Frarias, Capt. H. G. Cole, U.S.A., and Mr. M. J. Patell; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland; for Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor; for San Francisco, Mrs. J. W. Immel, Mrs. Laura Carpenter, Messrs. Maxwell Laurie and C. Hilly; for Victoria, Mr. G. A. Taylor; for Chicago, Messrs. G. L. Spriggs and John E. See; for London, Major H. W. Rowden and Mr. E. C. Sparrow; from Yokohama, for Halifax, Col. A. W. Collard; for San Francisco, Mr. F. R. Dodge.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Mrs. Thos. L. Hartigan, Mrs. McKinnis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Guislain and four children, Miss Kathryn C. White, Messrs. A. T. Goehr, Thomas T. Patterson, F. Upton, Edward H. White, Leon Wooser, S. Miamoto and M. Hamma.

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